





# Laos Exodus, Like Hunger and Repression, Goes On

By John Burgess  
Washington Post Service

**UBON REFUGEE CAMP.** Thailand — Children cry in their mothers' arms. Cheap plastic baggage is tossed atop buses and stowed. As well-wishers through the gates of this refugee center, 114 Laotians are called to board buses for Bangkok, the last stop before resettlement in the United States and other countries.

Engines start up just after sundown and the all-night drive is under way. The scene is repeated often in Thailand's seven camps for Laotians. Since 1975 more than 140,000 Laotian refugees have left Thailand for third countries, UN figures show. About 105,000 are currently in the camps.

Although the Cambodian exodus has seized the world's attention, the human flow from Laos has also achieved rates rarely matched in history.

Almost 10 percent of the 3 million citizens of Laos have left since the Communist Pathet Lao, with help from Vietnam, won their 20-year war against American-supported governments in the capital, Vientiane.

Swimming or bribing boat owners to run them across the border, the Mekong River, Laotians continue to make the short but dangerous trip. Last month, more than 1,700 newcomers were registered at UN-sponsored camps, official figures show.

Those who cross the southern borders of Laos usually make for Ubon, a name well known in towns and villages across the river. Built originally as a bomb depot for the U.S. Air Force, the camp now houses something around 15,000 Laotians.

Long rows of thatched and plywood houses have risen along the camp's main concrete roads. There are dirt-floored coffee shops where old men play Chinese chess, a Buddhist temple with 15 monks, and makeshift photo studios.

War and political oppression at home drive out many Laotians, in particular the Hmong hill people who fill refugee camps north of Ubon. Armed in the 1960s by the Central Intelligence Agency, they have been the target of repeated suppression drives by the government.

Some of Ubon's people — almost all are lowlanders — left to avoid "re-education," the euphemistic term for political re-education in remote camps. Since 1975, tens of thousands of thousands of people associated with the U.S.-supported government have been sent to seminars, where some die of hardships and hunger.

**Silent Markets**

But many lowlanders — no one knows how many — leave more to escape unemployment and poverty than the Pathet Lao. Once bustling markets in provincial towns have fallen silent. Hasty collectivization has stagnated trade and production and eliminated many urban occupations, refugees say.

Chinese merchants found their profits wiped out by state restrictions on private trade. Some officials feel that people

such as these should be treated as emigrants, not refugees. They are not fleeing persecution caused by ethnic origin or political belief, the thinking goes. They are simply seeking a more prosperous place to live.

News of resettlement programs — more than 100,000 Laotians have entered the United States since 1975 — and free rice in Ubon camp draw people across the river who otherwise would have stayed home. It is argued, "Half of Asia would move to the United States if given the chance," said a refugee official.

Many U.S. refugee workers feel that their government, because of

its role in the Indochina war, has a responsibility toward any person who flees from Indochina. The American Embassy in Bangkok has generally pushed the Thai authorities to treat everyone as refugees.

## Expanded Quotas

For the present, that type of thinking prevails. Although reports persist that Thai officials in some border provinces have forcibly returned new arrivals or refused them ration cards in the camps, thousands more are getting shelter and food.

Expanded resettlement quotas that followed the Geneva confer-

ence on refugees last year has helped make the Thais more tolerant. The United States took about 2,700 Indochinese from Thai camps in June, last year. Last month the number was 7,500.

Previously a prior connection to the United States was usually needed to qualify relatives already in America or service with a U.S. agency, for instance.

## Disabilities

Today most go, although rejection can result from suspicion that applicants have lied about their family histories or are communists or homosexuals or have physical or psychological disabilities. Accept-

ance by another country disqualifies an applicant. Resettlement is steadily clearing the camps — Ubon had 40,000 people last year. But if anyone wants to go, "That's a question for the Thais," said one worker. "What to do people who won't go to third tries?"

Officials in Bangkok continue to hint that Laotians who do third country resettlement be forcibly sent home. But at present, with the UN paying of the bills of the camps, and land enjoying world praise for hospitality to refugees, camp Ubon appear to be secure.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

### France to Proceed with Nuclear Sale to China

**United Press International**  
PEKING — President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said Friday that France had agreed to sell two nuclear power stations worth nearly \$1 billion each to China.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing told a news conference after talks with Chinese leaders that the two countries had reached an agreement in principle on the purchase of the two power stations for \$950 million each.

China previously had agreed to purchase the 900-megawatt stations but difficulties over the financing stalled the agreement two years ago. The French mission said that this difficulty had been overcome and that technical discussions between the two countries would get underway shortly. The power stations will be located either in Shanghai or near Canton.

### China, U.S. Agree to 4-Year Grain Deal

**United Press International**  
WASHINGTON — China and the United States have reached agreement on a grain deal that could provide an estimated annual \$1-billion bonanza for American farmers, the Agriculture Department announced. Sources in Peking — where officials are expected to initial the agreement in the coming week — said the United States will provide China with up to 9 million tons of wheat and corn annually for four years starting in 1981.

The Chinese have been buying large amounts of American grain even in advance of the agreement. Peking has placed orders for 5.7-million tons of wheat and 1.8-million tons of corn in addition to 883,000 tons of soybeans.

### Pact Guarantees U.S. Oil Supplies to Israel

**United Press International**  
WASHINGTON — The United States and Israel Friday signed a five-year pact guaranteeing the Jewish state access to American oil if it cannot obtain its own supplies on the world market.

President Carter, who first made the pledge to share oil with Israel on a visit to Jerusalem, said at the signing ceremony that he was very happy to have the agreement. The pact was signed by Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and Israeli Energy Minister Yishak Mordechai. U.S. sides said that even if Israel invoked the pact it would affect less than 1 percent of the U.S. oil supply, about 160,000 barrels a day.

Mr. Carter said the pact guarantees Israel oil because of its sacrifice in agreeing to relinquish control of the captured Sinai oil fields to Egypt as part of the 1979 Camp David peace accords and treaty.

### U.S. Considers Protest of Chinese Test Blast

**The Associated Press**  
WASHINGTON — U.S. officials said Friday they were considering a formal protest of China's first atmospheric nuclear test since 1978. One official, who asked to remain anonymous, said a decision on such a protest was likely in the coming week.

The explosion, set off Thursday at the Lop Nor test site in northwestern China, was estimated by U.S. officials as the equivalent of 200,000 to 1-million tons of dynamite. China confirmed that it exploded a nuclear bomb, but declined to say whether the test was conducted in the atmosphere.

China exploded its first atomic bomb in 1964 and has conducted at least 23 tests, some involving hydrogen bombs.

### Seoul University Closed After Demonstration

**The Associated Press**  
SEOUL — Korea University was closed indefinitely Friday after riot police put down an anti-government student demonstration held despite a martial-law ban on such activity, the Education Ministry said.

Witnesses said about 500 students clashed with an equal number of club-swinging police on the campus of the major private college. A government spokesman estimated the number of demonstrators at 200. About 40 students were held for questioning, the ministry said.

It was the first major anti-government protest since a bloody, nine-day rebellion was quelled in the southwestern city of Kwangju in May, and it came one day after President Chun Doo Hwan told reporters that South Korean college campuses — with a few exceptions — were quiet.

### French Rightist Gets Jail Term for Writings

**The Associated Press**  
PARIS — The leader of a banned extreme rightist political party was sentenced by a Paris court Friday to 18 months in prison and fined 3,000 francs (about \$730) for writing articles in a party publication that were considered racist. But the court suspended 12 months of the sentence for Marc Fredrickson, 44, a bank employee.

Mr. Fredrickson was not present when the sentence was announced because he was recovering from wounds received Sunday in a scuffle with young Jewish militants. He was the leader of FANE (Federation d'Action Nationale et Européenne), which was ordered disbanded by the government on Sept. 3. He then formed FNE (Faisceau National Européen), another rightist party.

The court ruled that Mr. Fredrickson's writings incited hate and racial violence and apologized for World War II crimes by the Nazis and collaboration by the French with the enemy. The civil suit was brought by five anti-racist and French resistance organizations.

### China Nears Start of Trial for Gang of Four

**United Press International**  
PEKING — Pre-trial interrogation of the Gang of Four has been completed and the most sensational trial in the history of China will start in about two weeks, an official announcement said Friday.

The announcement said the trial was expected to begin at the special court of the Supreme People's Court at the end of this month or early in November. The announcement was attributed to Peng Zhen, vice chairman of the National People's Congress and one of the most prominent victims of persecution by the Gang of Four, led by Mao Tse-tung's widow, Jiang Qing.

The other three facing trial are Zhang Chunqiao, Yao Wenyuan and Wang Hongwen, all former members of the ruling Politburo.

### 7,900 Scientists, Engineers Pledge Boycott of Russia Over Repression

**United Press International**  
WASHINGTON — About 7,900 scientists and engineers from 44 countries have suspended scientific relations with the Soviet Union to oppose the jailing and oppression of dissident Soviet scientists, an organizing group says.

The announcement on Thursday was timed to precede the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in Madrid next month. "Whether or not the moratorium ends after the Madrid conference will depend partly on actions taken at the conference," said physicist Morris Pristepin, chairman of the organizing group. With him were Christian Andersen, Paul Flory, Ernest Courant and Anthony Ralston.

The five U.S. scientists, two of them Nobel laureates, said at a news conference that the 7,900 scientists who have pledged not to meet with Soviet scientists or attend conferences with them include 32 Nobel laureates, 187 members of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, 82 Fellows of the Royal Society of London,

and members of the French and Italian academies of science.

The organizing SOS Committee is named for the initials of the surnames of Soviet scientists Anatoli Shcharansky, Yuri Orlov and Andrei Sakharov, who are imprisoned or in internal exile in the Soviet Union.

### EEC Assembly Asks Whale Hunting Ban

**Reuters**

STRASBOURG, France — The European Parliament has called for a ban on whale hunting. It also urged the European Economic Community Commission to toughen a plan to ban imports of whale products.

The commission has asked Common Market members to ban the imports after January 1982, but the Parliament Thursday urged a ban effective July 1981. The products are used for margarine, leather, pet food and hundreds of other items.



NAVAL COMBAT — West German police boats closing in Thursday on Greenpeace environmentalists who tried to block a ship as it was preparing to dump waste in the North Sea.

## A Polish Accord on Independent Union Reported to Allow National Operation

The Associated Press

**WARSAW** — Government and independent union negotiators have apparently reached agreement on a charter for Poland's 7-million-member independent trade union, Solidarity.

Negotiators from both sides said Friday they had resolved a Warsaw district court's objections to the charter, submitted by the Gdansk-based confederation.

Polish workers won the right to form unions independent of Communist Party control during the summer's wave of widespread labor unrest. Independent unions from around Poland formed the organization in Gdansk, electing strike leader Lech Walesa to head the confederation.

The two sides agreed Thursday that Solidarity could become a national organization but that its individual branches could not be registered separately, according to sources close to the negotiations.

The Warsaw court already has approved charters of 12 local independent unions, the first in the Soviet bloc to be outside Communist Party control.

Mr. Walesa and other independent union leaders now are negotiating with members of the Polish Parliament seeking to revise the nation's labor laws. The government has promised revisions to allow wider worker participation in the state union structure.

A panel of about 15 parliamentary deputies and eight members of Solidarity met Friday to discuss the new trade union law that will guide the independent unions when the court approves their charters.

Independent union leaders said they had failed to reach any agreement with the legislators on labor law revisions Friday. In apparent fear that their Solidarity charter might run into new legal obstacles, they pledged to boycott the parliamentary commission if the Solidarity charter is not approved by Oct. 29.

### Approval Certain

Informed government sources said later Friday the leaders' fears were groundless and approval of the charter was certain. They added that the longest possible delay would be 12 days, which would meet the Oct. 29 deadline.

Oct. 29 is the date of the parliamentary panel's next meeting. In a related development, Poland's Roman Catholic bishops issued a communique endorsing independent trade unions and the workers' right to strike as a last resort, items accepted in the strike settlement that ended a crippling wave of Polish strikes six weeks ago. The bishops said union activ-

ists should work closely with the government in shaping the new system.

The bishops also thanked the workers for their demand during the strikes to have Sunday Mass broadcast on national radio. The broadcasts began shortly after the strikes ended.

### 5-Day Tour

Mr. Walesa planned a five-day tour beginning Saturday of union branches in southern Poland. A devout Roman Catholic, he also planned a stop at the famous Jasna Gora monastery in Czestochowa, Poland's most important religious shrine.

The strikes are to be a major topic of a Warsaw Pact foreign ministers meeting in Warsaw on Sunday and Monday, an informed government source said.

He said ministers from each of the pact's seven nations usually report on their domestic situations, and Polish officials would discuss the strikes and subsequent government policy and personnel changes.

The pact includes the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, East Germany, Romania and Hungary. The meeting was scheduled for Warsaw in May, before the strikes began.

## Chadli Has Built Army Into Key Institution

## Algiers Politics Show Military's Imprint

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service

**ALGIERS** — The earthquake that devastated Al Anasam last week brought into public view Algeria's most powerful institution, which usually prefers to operate behind the scenes: the military.

On the clogged highways leading to Al Anasam, soldiers controlled and diverted traffic. Camouflaged military helicopters clattered over the sweeping plains ferrying the injured from remote hilltop villages. Brown army trucks hauled international aid from Houari Boumedienne Airport in Algiers to the disaster area four hours away.

The symbolism of this military mobilization was not lost on those who follow Algeria's subtle, secretive political life. For, since the death of President Boumedienne in December, 1978, men at the top of Algeria's 85,000-strong military establishment have put a fresh imprint on the nation's political and economic orientations.

Selected as the military's compromise candidate to succeed the austere Boumedienne, President Bendjedid Chadli, a no-nonsense soldier, at first moved slowly and cautiously to consolidate his hold on the state. But last July he reshuffled both his Cabinet and the leadership of the country's only legal party, the National Liberation Front.

### Loser in Shake-Up

One big loser in this shake-up was Col. Mohammed Salah Yahiaoui, who had been a contender to succeed Boumedienne. Partisan of a rigorous brand of Arab Socialism, Col. Yahiaoui lost his post as "coordinator" of the party, which had earned him the unofficial title of No. 2 in the regime. Col. Yahiaoui was indirectly accused of courting at once Islamic fundamentalists and Algeria's small Communist Party, which is banned but not persecuted.

The triumph of the military men around the president was confirmed by the re-establishment of a general staff, which Boumedienne had abolished after an abortive coup in 1967. Col. Chadli retained the position of defense minister, and hand-picked two confidants, Col. Abdallah Belhouichet and Col.

Kasdi Merbah, former head of intelligence, as his deputies. Col. Chadli has avoided purges or any ideological repudiation of the Boumedienne years, but new policies and styles have emerged, captured by one party slogan, "For a better life."

At home, the government is moving away from Socialist autarky, breaking up huge state-run enterprises like Sonatrach, the oil and gas monopoly, into smaller units. A new five-year plan allocates \$33 billion to housing, education and health — a bigger cut than in the past — and gives greater scope to the private sector, allowing farmers, for example, to sell their produce directly to customers.

"Basically, it's a constant redefinition of Socialism through practice," an experienced Western dip-

lomat said. "There is a pronounced change of style, but the persistent refrain is 'continuity within change.'"

Boumedienne ambitiously projected Algeria as a major force in international — and particularly nonaligned, Third World — affairs. Col. Chadli has not renounced any of Boumedienne's militant stands on such questions as the Arab-Israeli confrontation, but, as the government has focused on improving the life of its citizens, it has lowered its voice abroad.

This somewhat more modest approach has not affected Algeria's military and diplomatic support for the Polisario guerrilla movement, which is fighting to dislodge the Moroccan Army from the disputed Western Sahara, a Spanish colony until 1975.

## British Reportedly Aided Iraq with War Plan in '50

By Richard Halloran

New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — The Iraqi battle plan for its invasion of Iran was first drawn up with British help about 1950, and it set the conquest of oil-producing Khuzistan province as its ultimate objective, according to an American military specialist on the Middle East.

The plan, the specialist said in an interview this week, was based on Iraqi territorial claims dating to 1937 but rooted in ancient conflicts between the Arab and Persian peoples.

The contingency plan, which was believed to have been updated several times since it was written, called for Iraqi forces to occupy Khuzistan province and then negotiate an armistice with the Iranian government that would include relinquishment of the province to Iraq.

U.S. military analysts here said that the reported plan appeared to fit in with public announcements from Baghdad and diplomatic communications from Iraq to other Arab capitals.

### Battle Plan

As originally conceived, the Iraqi battle plan was intended to remove what the Iraqis considered to have been an Iranian threat to the Shatt-al-Arab waterway connecting the Iraqi port of Basra with the Gulf. It was also intended to liberate Arab-speaking people living in Khuzistan.

Tactically, the plan called for Iraqi forces to advance cautiously because of the difficult terrain and the relatively low supply lines. The plan recognized that controlling the invasion from Baghdad would be difficult, the specialist said.

The plan avoided ordering frontal assaults on Iranian cities as too costly and requiring heavy casualties. Rather, the plan envisioned bypassing the cities and heavily fortified Iranian ports to lay siege. The crossing of the Karun River northeast of the city of Khorramshahr on the way to the refinery city of Abadan was specifically planned, analysts said.

Moreover, the heavy use of field artillery, in the British style of Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, the field marshal of World War II fame, was planned and has been the brunt of the Iraqi attack.

At the time the Iraqi general staff worked out the plan, British influence in Iraq and much of the rest of the Middle East was still strong. British advisers had a hand in designing the plan, the specialists said, but also cautioned against using it as Iran was in Britain's sphere of influence.

The battle plan, according to the specialists, has survived several changes of government in Baghdad and the shift from British to Soviet advisers. The Soviet Union began supplying the Iraqis with military equipment and advisers in the mid-1960s.

### Cruise Ship Passengers

The Associated Press

**LONDON** — More than 700 cruise ship passengers stranded by a strike on the Cunard Countess in Barbados were to be flown to San Juan Friday to connect with flights home, a Cunard Line spokesman said in London. The British crewmen belonging to the National Union of Seamen went on strike Wednesday.

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Malcolm Fraser



William Hayden

## Australians Go to Polls; Fraser Loss Is Forecast

From Agency Dispatches

**SYDNEY** — Australians go to the polls Saturday with four opinion surveys predicting that Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser's Liberal-National Country Party coalition will be defeated by the opposition Labor Party.

Mr. Fraser, who received two of the nation's largest parliamentary majorities in elections in 1975 and 1977 and who holds a 49-seat majority in the House of Representa-

tives, seemed assured of a comfortable victory in polls taken as two weeks ago.

But four surveys compiled by newspapers and published daily predicted an upset victory for the Labor Party, headed by William Hayden, a 47-year-old leftist and former policeman.

Mr. Fraser, after a slow has been campaigning since the last week. He contends Labor government would be much on social programs if inflation rate would increase percent.

### U.S. and Russia

### Open Talks on

### Weapons Cuts

**United Press International**

**GENEVA** — The United States and the Soviet Union began preliminary talks Friday on the possible limiting of long-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

A first formal session between the two delegations was held in an annex to the U.S. diplomatic mission in offices normally reserved for the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

Western officials said that meetings between U.S. delegation chief Spurgeon Kennedy and Soviet representative Viktor Karpov would take place in the U.S. and Soviet missions on an alternating basis.

Both sides went out of their way to avoid publicity by making no prior announcement about the first session. The two major powers have emphasized that the talks are preliminary and exploratory, focusing on what weapons systems can be included in later substantive negotiations.

The preliminary talks are expected to last several weeks. Even though substantive negotiations would be within the framework of SALT-3 bargaining.

## U.S. to Send Men, Plan To Egypt for Exercises

**United Press International**

**CAIRO** — The United States is sending Egypt 1,400 ground troops backed by a squadron of 12 tactical warplanes next month for a joint training exercise with the Egyptian armed forces, an Egyptian official announced.

Gen. Ahmed Badawi, Egyptian defense minister, made the announcement Thursday night. He said the troops and the squadron of A-7 aircraft will arrive in Egypt Nov. 13. It is the third such exercise this year.

Gen. Badawi did not specify the period or the location of the exercise. But the local press said it will be staged at the Cairo West Airfield, a desert base about 40 miles west of Cairo.

Describing the exercise as the "apex of joint cooperation in military training," Gen. Badawi said it aims at "exchanging combat experience and testing American and Egyptian weapons."

Earlier reports had mentioned Ras Banat, a southern Red Sea port, as the probable site of exercises to be staged by the newly formed American Rapid Deployment Force.

### Location Switched

But the location was switched to Cairo West, either to dissociate the exercise from the ongoing Israeli-Palestinian war, by keeping it as far from it as possible, or because the upgrading of the air and naval facilities at Ras Banat have not been completed.

Until the beginning of this month, the Cairo West Airfield had served as the site of a three-month joint exercise staged by a squadron of American Phantom F-4 fighter-bombers and Egyptian Phantoms and Soviet-made MiG-21s.

The first joint exercise took place last January and involved American AWACS, (airborne warning and control system), a

military version of the Boeing fitted with sophisticated radar listening equipment, and E-3 warplanes. Egypt was substituted given two AWACS by the United States.

President Anwar Sadat feared the Americans' fast Egyptian airports and land defense any Arab or Moslem that faces external aggression also has pledged to rush as to any endangered country region.

Gen. Badawi made the announcement of the U.S. aid to the Egyptian defense. Fateh to a correspondent Middle East news agency. A story was on maneuvers east of Alexandria.

The maneuvers coincide the presence of the American carrier John F. Kennedy two support vessels at the dry harbor, where they are a goodwill visit.

The United States has pledged to supply 35 Phantom warplanes and is planning to supply F-16's and about 300 M-6 tanks.

### Study Says Fr

### Pays Most Tax

**The Associated Press**

**PARIS** — France collects taxes, in relation to gross product, than any major country of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development OECD study released Tuesday.

The 1979 tax-to-GNP ratio, including social security contributions, for major members follows, in percentage figure 1978 figures in parentheses: France 41.02 (39.67), West Germany 37.22 (37.52), Britain 34.45, Italy 32.75 (32.5), Canada 31.22 (31.13).



## New Jersey's Ailing Economy en Giving Reagan Advantage

Hedrick Smith

York Times Service

New Jersey — With its troubled voters in more than in many states, Ronald Reagan is maintaining a lead in the state's 17 electoral votes. President Carter is in a tight race to try to over-

come New Jersey went to President Ford, so voters, seeing it as a chance for a big-state New Jersey, sent Mr. Reagan to the White House.

Since then the Reagan camp has been pushing hard to win the state's 17 electoral votes. The Carter camp has begun to counterattack. In a recent poll, Mr. Reagan was ahead of Mr. Carter by 10 points, 54 to 44 percent, according to the Times-CBS News Poll. The poll showed Mr. Reagan leading by 10 points in the state's 17 electoral votes.

But in a state with a tradition of defeating ardent liberal or conservative candidates, Republican leaders concede that Mr. Reagan is faring less well than President Ford did in 1976 among moderate voters in the suburbs, because of his conservative image and the uneasiness generated by the use of force in international disputes.

The Times-CBS News Poll, for

example, showed Mr. Reagan leading Mr. Carter by only 31 percent to 29 percent in the suburban areas of such North Jersey counties as Bergen, Morris and Essex. In the downstate suburbs, Mr. Reagan did better, showing a lead of 13 percentage points, and in rural areas and small towns he was leading Mr. Carter by a ratio of nearly 2-to-1.

"There's no question there are some problems," conceded Thomas A. Kean, the moderate Republican from Livingston who ran the Ford campaign here in 1976. "A number of moderates are going to vote for Reagan, but they're uneasy about it, and they're susceptible to Carter's ads. Reagan has created a climate of uncertainty."

**Evidence of Discontent**  
But Mr. Carter's problems were more widespread. There was evidence of discontent over both unemployment and inflation, as well as apathy among traditionally strong pro-Democratic groups such as black voters in Newark.

Thirty-four percent of those surveyed in New Jersey said that their family economic situation had worsened over the past year. That was the largest percentage of the six crucial battleground states polled so far by The Times and CBS News. In New Jersey, Mr. Reagan had his largest lead in any of the big states except California, his home state.

Moreover, 17 percent more people in New Jersey thought that Mr. Reagan would do a better job than Mr. Carter in managing the economy. That margin, 37 percent to 20 percent, was slightly larger than in all the other battleground states except California.

**Hobbled by Apathy**  
Those feelings seemed to have opened up a potential for the Reagan campaign in such traditional Democratic strongholds as Jersey City and Newark. State-

wide, the Times-CBS News Poll showed the president leading Mr. Reagan in urban areas by a margin of only 39 percent to 30 percent, in contrast to the normal 2-to-1 Democratic majorities in cities.

In Newark, the Carter campaign is hobbled by apathy among black voters who normally turn out tremendous Democratic margins. The Times-CBS News Poll shows support for Mr. Carter among 71 percent of the city's blacks, as against 5 percent for Mr. Reagan, and 2 percent for Rep. Anderson, with 22 percent undecided.

There has little political activity in Newark since the June primary campaign. "It's the quietest campaign I've seen in years," said Peter Shapiro, the Essex County executive. "There's no black candidate on the Democratic ticket for the first time since the 1960s to work to enthusiasm. And the only local Democratic candidate has no significant opposition. Blacks are universally for Carter, but the real question is: Will they vote?"

Normally a Democratic candidate can also count on good majorities among Roman Catholics and Jews, but the Times-CBS News Poll showed Mr. Carter with a weak plurality among Jews and actually trailing Mr. Reagan among Catholics for the first time outside California in the series of state polls.

Whereas in 1976 Mr. Carter carried Catholics by 54 percent to 44 percent nationwide and 59 percent to 39 percent in the East, Mr. Reagan now leads among New Jersey Catholics, 36 percent to 29 percent, suggesting that he has been successful in his drive for support among voters of Italian, Polish, and Portuguese descent.

Antonio Matinho, 44, the publisher of the Portuguese-language weekly *Luso Americano*, printed in East Newark's Ironbound district, said that Mr. Reagan's promotion of farmers and national defense, as well as pocketbook frustration with Mr. Carter, would tilt the normally Democratic Portuguese-American vote toward the Republican.

"I talk to people and they feel they have been shortchanged by Carter," he said. "They say he promised a lot and did not come through. We have a lot of people in construction jobs and this year has been worse than last year, and these people vote on what affects them personally."

Among Jewish voters in the East, Mr. Carter won, 60 percent to 39 percent, against Mr. Ford in 1976, but the Times-CBS News Poll showed him now leading Mr. Reagan only by 30 percent to 19 percent, with Rep. Anderson drawing 22 percent and 29 percent undecided.

Until now such attempts at levity were virtually unknown in the Anderson campaign. When he flew into Eugene Wednesday night and found a small but lively crowd at the airport, he made a brief speech from the tarmac and worked his way down the fence shaking hands, which was also unusual for the normally reserved congressman.

Oregon has been one of Rep. Anderson's stronger states, and his reception here was warm. But in local political circles, it was said that pressure on Anderson backers from both Republican and Democratic leaders had become intense and that the independent's effort appeared to be dwindling as a result.

Another Anderson adviser analyzed the candidate's newfound serenity this way: "First we worried about getting on the ballot. Then we worried about a vice-presidential candidate. Then it was the debates, then the loans. Now we've got nothing left to worry about."

One member of the traveling press corps compared Rep. Anderson with Sen. Edward Kennedy in the closing weeks of his unsuccessful Democratic primary campaign against Mr. Carter.

"When he fell too far behind, Kennedy became relaxed, let out the stops and became a much better candidate," he recalled.

In Seattle, Rep. Anderson insisted on escorting a female press member, in miniskirt style, up the front stairway of the charter plane and through his first-class compartment, which was sacrosanct in the past.

"I'm loosening up," the candidate confessed. "It's almost over."



President Carter claps as Ronald Reagan takes the dais at dinner in New York.

## President Again Raises Religious Issue

## Carter, Reagan Make Joint Appearance

By William J. Eaton

Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — President Carter, in his first appearance of the campaign with Republican Ronald Reagan, denounced the view held by some of Mr. Reagan's backers that God does not hear the prayers of Jews.

Mr. Carter's politically tinged attack came at the annual Alfred Smith Memorial Dinner Thursday night, where election touts traditionally have been softened by the use of humor.

For his part, Mr. Reagan broke his recent rule of silence on the 52 American hostages in Iran and referred to speculation that they might be released before the election — an event that presumably would aid Mr. Carter.

"No one will rejoice more than I when America's long wait for the resolution of this crisis is over,"

Mr. Reagan told the white-tie audience.

Mr. Carter made especially pointed jibes at Mr. Reagan — one of which drew groans from the largely pro-Reagan crowd — and devoted much of his speech to the issue of whether God hears Jewish prayers, a question first raised at an August rally of politically conservative Christians in Dallas. Mr. Reagan was present at the rally.

**Intolerance Decried**

In their speeches, Mr. Carter and Mr. Reagan both decried religious intolerance that helped to defeat Mr. Smith in 1928, when he was the first Catholic to run for president.

Mr. Carter said he was disturbed by a question Wednesday in Pittston, Pa., from Avi Leiter, a 12-year-old Jewish boy, who asked the president, "Do you think God does not hear my prayers?"

"It's a question no American

child should ever have to ask," Mr. Carter said. "In our zeal to strengthen the moral character of our nation, we should not set ourselves up as judges of who God will hear."

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Carter, who last met in 1973, greeted each other with smiles and outstretched hands. Their handshake, however, was at double-arms length.

Mr. Carter drew groans from his audience when he ridiculed Mr. Reagan's recent switch in support of federal aid for New York City.

"The point on the governor's 'I Love New York' button is still wet," the president said.

Mr. Reagan, making a joke at his own expense, imitated Mr. Carter's Southern drawl, saying the president wanted to know why Mr. Reagan looked younger every time he was pictured riding a horse at his California ranch.

"I just keep riding older horses," Mr. Reagan said.

## Illinois Farmers Are Angry With Carter, But Reagan Isn't Highly Popular Either

By Seth S. King

New York Times Service

DALTON CITY, Ill. — A new column of figures flickered onto the computer terminal's screen and Paul Thomas, manager of the Farmers Co-Op grain elevator in this hamlet in central Illinois, made a few quick calculations with his pencil. "This afternoon we'll be paying our farmers \$3.28 a bushel for corn and \$8.11 for soybeans," he said, "and that isn't bad."

The price of corn was about \$1 a bushel higher than last January, when the government curtailed grain sales to the Soviet Union. Soybeans were nearly \$2 a bushel more, one of the highest levels in years.

"With those kinds of prices you'd think things would be looking a lot better for us, but that's not the case," said Mr. Thomas, who frequently talks with the more than 650 farmer members of his elevator cooperative.

Translating these farm statistics into predictions of how farmers will vote in the presidential election next month thus is no easy job. Farmers in this part of Illinois appear as ambivalent about their choices as voters in urban areas.

**Yield Slashed**

Last summer's drought slashed per-acre yields of both corn and soybeans, with some farmers here losing one-third to half of what they usually grow. Today's high grain and livestock prices will not offset the drop in the amount grown, Mr. Thomas said, and income for many farmers will be down sharply. This has meant less buying by each farmer and another drop in income for the merchants and suppliers who sell to farmers.

Eight miles to the northwest, Decatur, the region's principal manufacturing, wholesale and farm processing center, has been hurt by layoffs in its automotive and auto-related assembly plants. Unemployment is still rising into double-digit figures in many parts of the area.

Adding to the general malaise is anger over President Carter's curtailment of grain sales to the Soviet Union. People in this area, Mr.

Thomas said, have heard all of the Carter administration's arguments about how grain exports, even without the Russians, would set another record this year, and how the administration's grain reserve program bailed farmers out of their credit trouble last spring.

"Nobody is buying that around here," he said. "The embargo has overshadowed everything else. The farmers will never forget it nor forgive Carter for it."

**Democrats**

A broad band of counties looping across the state's midsection contains some of the world's richest farmland as well as several bustling small cities that are accustomed to prosperity. For an area with such an obvious Republican background, there are a surprising number of Democrats. President Carter ran well here in 1976, carrying Decatur as well as Moultrie county.

If discontent is as widespread in this area as Mr. Thomas believes, Ronald Reagan would appear to be an easy winner over Mr. Carter. Not necessarily, said Mr. Thomas, a Republican and ardent supporter of George Bush, Mr. Reagan's running mate. "I've

talked politics a lot lately with the co-op members," he said. "Most of them are unhappy and all are mad as hell about the embargo. So I say you helped put Carter in. And they say, yeah, but we don't want to vote for him now."

**Neither of Them**

"So I ask them what they think Reagan will do for them," he continued. "And they say they don't know and they don't want to vote for either one of them."

He predicted that on Election Day a lot of his friends would resist voting for Mr. Reagan. "They want to make a change in the worst way, but they feel Reagan is not the right man," Mr. Thomas said. "I can't even tell you, right now, how I'm going to vote — and I'm a Republican."

Tom Reedy, whose Irish immigrant forebears farmed in Moultrie county for a hundred years, agrees with Mr. Thomas on the indecision and the lack of approval for all three major candidates. "Nobody's excited people around here," said Mr. Reedy, 55, a farmer, agricultural college teacher and Democratic chairman in Livingston. "We're longing for somebody we can rally around, that will make us feel we ought to be happy to be Americans. But there's nobody in sight who can do that."

The only thing he is sure of, Mr. Reedy said, is that he has never seen an election in which so many people are undecided on how they will vote and in which so many do not want to vote at all.

## Debate With Carter Accepted by Reagan

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Carter and a reluctant Ronald Reagan agreed Friday to a one-on-one debate in the final days of their campaign, with the exact time, place and date to be determined. That left a fading John Anderson odd-man out.

Mr. Reagan, apparently concerned that his once-big lead might be slipping away, said in New York, "I have instructed my debate negotiators to be in touch with Mr. Carter's staff tomorrow to begin discussing details of format and sponsorship."

Mr. Carter's campaign chairman, Robert Strauss, said he had told the League of Women Voters the president would accept a debate with his Republican opponent "at any reasonable time, on any reasonable date, at any reasonable place, under any reasonable format."

**In Cleveland**

The League formally invited Mr. Carter and Mr. Reagan by telegram to debate in Cleveland on Oct. 28, one week before the election.

The League sponsored a debate last month in Baltimore, which Mr. Reagan and Rep. Anderson attended, but Mr. Carter did not.

Rep. Anderson, campaigning in California, said the League would be unfair to exclude him. "It is a simple matter of equity, a simple matter of fairness."

**Key Industrial States**

**Worry Reagan Aides**

By Eleanor Randolph

Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — Aides to Ronald Reagan had been worried that they might be losing their momentum in key industrial states, which had a major influence on the decision to debate Mr. Carter.

"We always said there was a possibility of a head-to-head debate if things got close," senior adviser James Baker said.

In the past few weeks, there has been an intense discussion within Mr. Reagan's camp about whether their candidate should meet Mr. Carter before the Nov. 4 election. Some aides say that Mr. Reagan, who does well on television, and has gained with each debate in the primary and general election campaigns, would stampee Mr. Carter off the stage. Others believe that Mr. Reagan, who has been far ahead in electoral votes based on public-opinion polls, should simply "sit on his lead."

Mr. Reagan's strategists worry that too many voters fear the Republican presidential nominee would be trigger happy as president. Aides said Mr. Reagan is planning a live half-hour television appearance Sunday in which he will speak on the "issue of peace."

**Private Polls**

Mr. Baker and other of Mr. Reagan's aides said that their private polls show Mr. Reagan strong in the West and gaining in Mr. Carter's stronghold in the South. They also show Mr. Reagan picking up some votes in the so-called "border states" around the South, including Maryland, Arkansas and Texas.

However, Mr. Baker said that Mr. Carter has been gaining on them, according to their private surveys, in the four key industrial states of Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio and Illinois.

Stuart Spencer, Mr. Reagan's campaign manager, reviewing the candidate's standing in Michigan, for example, said: "It's tight, real tight. It's a dead even race."

For that reason, Mr. Reagan is expected to concentrate on the industrial Midwestern states where the outcome of the election could turn.

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## Counted Out of Race, Person Runs Stronger

York Times Service

U.S. and Russia Open Talk on Weapons Cuts

Ore. — The further Ron falls behind his rivals, the more vigorous his campaign seems to become.

In a few days, the candidate appears to have a kind of sea change. Of both Anderson and Anderson's aides, the Times-CBS News Poll showed that he has lost the support of many voters.

Anderson is a vivid stump speaker. He actively, even strikingly, pounds the stump in a foot for the suddenly begun Mr. Reagan as "Ron" to the astonishment of the Anderson press corps.

Anderson even compared Carter to the man who other and mother and



Rep. John Anderson

then asked the jury at his murder trial for leniency on the ground that he was an orphan. To balance that out, he called Mrs. Carter "a great lady," but added: "Sometimes I think maybe there should be a role reversal there."

**New Levity**

Until now such attempts at levity were virtually unknown in the Anderson campaign.

When he flew into Eugene Wednesday night and found a small but lively crowd at the airport, he made a brief speech from the tarmac and worked his way down the fence shaking hands, which was also unusual for the normally reserved congressman.

Oregon has been one of Rep. Anderson's stronger states, and his reception here was warm. But in local political circles, it was said that pressure on Anderson backers from both Republican and Democratic leaders had become intense and that the independent's effort appeared to be dwindling as a result.

Another Anderson adviser analyzed the candidate's newfound serenity this way: "First we worried about getting on the ballot. Then we worried about a vice-presidential candidate. Then it was the debates, then the loans. Now we've got nothing left to worry about."

One member of the traveling press corps compared Rep. Anderson with Sen. Edward Kennedy in the closing weeks of his unsuccessful Democratic primary campaign against Mr. Carter.

"When he fell too far behind, Kennedy became relaxed, let out the stops and became a much better candidate," he recalled.

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## Iran in Search of a Judge

Guess who came to the United Nations to preach the sanctity of treaties and the inviolability of national territory? One has to admire the cheek of Premier Mohammed Ali Rajai, who planned to plead Iran's case against Iraqi aggression before the Security Council. A prize for diplomatic impudence — the Khomeini Cup? — should go by unanimous vote to the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It has been nearly a year since a mob stormed the United States Embassy in Tehran and had the act condoned, if not encouraged, by the leaders of the Iranian revolution. And for nearly a year, Iran has ignored all appeals for the release of the U.S. diplomats, whose imprisonment violates the Vienna Convention, the precepts of Islam and the universal and ancient diplomatic necessities of civilization. That same Security Council in which Iran now seeks justice has three times unanimously condemned the hostage-taking. Its judgment was sustained — also unanimously — by the International Court of Justice at The Hague. Not a single government has supported Iran's act of abduction and, yes, aggression. That aggression has brought Iran no benefit: as the difficulty

of now turning to the United Nations shows, it left Iran helpless and isolated when Iraq attacked a month ago.

Premier Rajai has a good case against Iraq, which unilaterally abrogated a 1975 treaty with Iran and has now invaded the border area that the treaty apportioned. But he is in the odd position of asking the Security Council to condemn Iraq for following Iran's example in the hostage affair. There is thus a grim hilarity in the labored speeches of the Iranians as they cite chapter and verse of violated treaties. They are even appealing with straight face to "common international practice" as they condemn the Iraqis for barbarism, imperialism, Zionism.

All this nonsense aside, it is good to find Iran wanting to come in from the cold, to resume its place in the community of nations. The right place to begin is by traveling an additional 200 miles, to Washington, and taking up the U.S. offer to discuss a formula for the release of the hostages. As Mr. Rajai will discover, it is usually more effective to point to the perfidy of others with clean hands.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Giving Diplomats Their Due

The new Foreign Service Act, setting down the internal procedures by which the country's diplomatic corps is to be run, involves a good deal more than housekeeping (and house cleaning). It is an intriguing demonstration of the extent to which powerful social currents in the outside world have penetrated what was formerly considered an almost private bureaucratic preserve.

It takes only a few conversations with the people involved to learn that diplomatic family life is under heavy siege. Living overseas can no longer be counted on to provide the old amenities, and wives are increasingly reluctant to be treated as unpaid aides without interests or careers of their own. It is not possible to eliminate all strains of this sort in families of one member chooses a diplomatic career, but it is possible to try to ease them and the new bill does that. In one especially innovative provision, it offers survivor benefits for a diplomat's ex-wife whom events may have left out in the cold. Other provisions focus on the new requirements for minority employment.

The up-or-out tradition in State Department personnel policy, regarded by some as the badge of an elite professional service, has

come to be regarded by others as the license for capricious management. As a result, a demand has grown for due-process guarantees to help individuals with grievances. Some dissenters now see the new bill's substantial pay increases, raising Foreign Service officers to levels comparable to those elsewhere in the government, as a payoff for a grant of excessive personnel discretion to State Department management. Management responds that new procedures incorporate regular performance measures of every Foreign Service employee, with the reviews to be conducted by peers and public members alike.

The number of employees affected by the new measure is scarcely more than the Pentagon's sick list on a bad flu day. But the public has a broad interest in seeing that personnel practices in the Foreign Service, as elsewhere in the government, meet contemporary standards of fairness and professionalism. No bill can resolve all the tensions inherent in an individual's operating within a bureaucracy, but this bill does express as much of a consensus as it has been possible to achieve in years of close application.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Detroit's Turn to Pay

Legally, the question sounds limited. The Ford Motor Co. and the United Automobile Workers say they have been "substantially injured" by imports. If the International Trade Commission agrees, it may recommend temporary tariffs or import quotas. Its words could be expected to carry weight with President Carter, who must ultimately decide whether the auto industry needs protection.

But more than a legal question is at stake here. Even if automakers establish a legal case for protection, it would be wrong to help them at the expense of consumers without requiring comparable sacrifice from their workers and stockholders. An economy suffering from inflation and lagging productivity cannot afford to let government become an easy refuge.

The auto industry, and the United States, are undoubtedly hurting. The car makers could lose \$4 billion this year; 30 percent of their work force is laid off. It is difficult, however, to put much blame on imports. The industry has been overwhelmed by high gasoline prices and recession. Japanese companies did rush to meet the new taste for fuel-efficient cars, but only a small fraction of Detroit's loss can be explained by Tokyo's gain.

That does not necessarily mean that the Trade Commission will rule against Ford and the UAW. Congress never really specified what it meant by "injury" and precedent offers little guidance. What does seem clear is that the public sacrifice which the industry is demanding is not matched by private sacrifice.

Ford wants to limit annual car imports to 1.7 million; the union wants the import tariff raised from 2.9 percent to 20 percent. According to a staff analysis by the Federal Trade Commission, the Ford quota would preserve 32,000 jobs, but the resulting higher prices of new cars would cost consumers \$270,000 per job a year. The autoworkers' proposed tariff would preserve jobs more efficiently, drawing perhaps 70,000 back to work. But even counting government tariff revenues, the cost per job would exceed \$100,000 a year.

What sacrifice does the industry offer in return? Several hundred thousand autoworkers are idle, yet most receive \$269 tax-free each week in unemployment assistance, along with special benefits from company funds. Those still at work are among the best-paid industrial workers in the world. The companies themselves are deep in the red but all expect to turn a profit in the fourth quarter of 1980. Ford and General Motors continue to pay dividends to their stockholders.

Asking the autoworkers to take, say, a 20 percent pay cut, or insisting on a dividend suspension may be unrealistic. The UAW's members would, no doubt, force the resignation of any leader who seriously entertained the idea. Dividend cuts would make it difficult for the car companies to raise badly needed capital. But the hard question remains to be answered: If Detroit won't pay, why should everyone else?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Gandhi's Balancing Act

Indira Gandhi is a politician of parts. The Indian prime minister has a talent for living dangerously. She knows how to get away with playing both ends against the middle. These talents have been exercised to the full since the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan. To begin with, India reacted with understanding. Subsequently it described the invasion as "inadmissible." But in practice India has given priority to its Treaty of Friendship

with the Soviet Union, concluded in 1971. India remains a nonaligned state, if a somewhat lopsided one. But under Mrs. Gandhi it has lost all claim to leadership of the nonaligned world. ... Moreover, living dangerously is risky by definition. At home Mrs. Gandhi's career very nearly ended when she lost the election of 1977. Abroad, a consolidation of Soviet power over Afghanistan could make her balancing act very hard to keep up.

— From the Financial Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

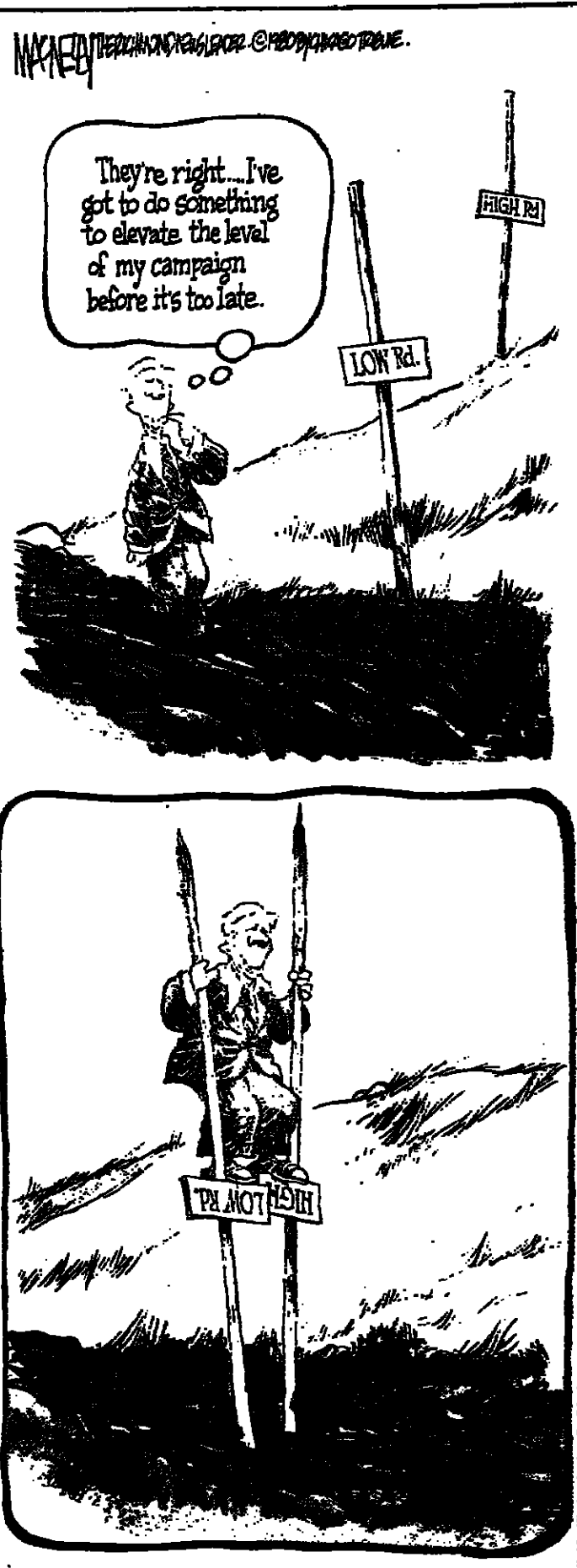
October 18, 1905

PHILADELPHIA — While Governor Folk, of Missouri, was arousing cheers in the Academy of Music last night by a call to the people to remove the corruptionists, a mob of hoodlums, taking advantage of the wrought-up political feeling now agitating the city, caused a reign of terror in the central part of Philadelphia. An immense crowd stoned the homes of Mr. Durham, former boss of the local Republican machine. Senator McNichol's son was dragged by the mob from the doorway of his home and beaten. The hoodlums invaded the fashionable Spruce street neighborhood, ringing doorbells, shattering windows with stones and hurling epithets at the residents and spreading terror among the society folk.

### Fifty Years Ago

October 18, 1930

PARIS — The haunting fear of an impending European war, voiced recently not only among war-scare mongers, but also in circles usually considered cool-headed, is the subject of a letter to Le Matin from the German industrialist Arnold Reeb, who has been an ardent advocate of a Franco-German alliance to stay the advance of Russian Bolshevism. According to Mr. Reeb, the Soviets plan to draw the German Nationalists into a combined Russian and German attack on Poland, which would bring France into the war. After the crushing of Poland, the Russians and Germans would devote their attention to the French armies, which probably would not advance into Germany beyond the Elbe.



## In Need of a Vision

By Anthony Lewis

NEWARK, Del. — Has there ever been a campaign as vacillating, as negative, as this? Probably so — somewhere back in the mists of the American presidency. But it would take a good deal of research to come up with anything like Jimmy Carter's performance in the campaign of 1980.

Measure it in personal terms. How many people do we meet who are enthusiastic Carter supporters? How many have that light in the eye, that emotional commitment that practically any serious candidate for president arouses in his supporters? In my experience, almost none. People who say they will vote for Mr. Carter tend to say it with resignation or even apology.

Consider where the Carter campaign would be if his opponent were Gerald Ford. Or put aside the sentiment for good old Jerry and suppose the Republican candidate were a lesser-known figure with at least a facade of moderation, such as Howard Baker. Masses of Democrats and independents would be deserting to him.

### Rightly Scared

If Mr. Carter's standing in the polls today reflected only the impact of his campaign — or of his person — I think he would be out of the running. The only reason he is close is that many voters are rightly scared of his opponent's extreme and ignorant views on a wide range of issues: among others an arms race, the U.S. position in the Gulf, the environment and public health.

Mr. Carter and his people complain that his failure to reach the public with a positive message on issues is the press's fault. The press does tend to focus on techniques in campaigns, on tone instead of substance. And it has been very quick to criticize Mr. Carter — to call him "mean," for example, because he said he and Ronald Reagan differed on issues of war and peace, which they do, profoundly.

But it was Jimmy Carter, not the press, who said a victory for his opponent could divide this country between black and white, Christian and Jew. It was a remark almost, if not quite, worthy of Richard Nixon. And all along the president has acted as if a successful 1980 campaign could consist of nothing more than horror stories about Ronald Reagan.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Putting delicacy aside — and we should not expect too much of that in politics — such a campaign design was stupid. It assumed that Ronald Reagan is Barry Goldwater and that 1980 is 1964, and neither of those assumptions is correct. Mr. Reagan is a nice man, not scary as a person. So Mr. Carter had to offer the voters a different view of the world, a more reasonable and more attractive one.

### Upbeat Message

What was needed was an upbeat message about this country, about where it is and where it is going in the world. And you know, that would not be so hard to provide — not fatuous politics but some realistic optimism.

The United States has shown the world in the last few years that it is the most resilient of countries. We have emerged intact from the political lawlessness of the Nixon years. We have begun to recover our self-confidence after Vietnam. Talk of a disabling post-Vietnam fear is silly.

With all the difficulties of inflation and productivity, too, my guess is that this country is entering a new period of economic inventiveness and development. The world seems to think that. Most of the shrewd financial people overseas would bet on the United States as most likely to have the stability and vigor to survive the world's economic troubles.

All this should be meat for an incumbent running against Ronald Reagan. For Mr. Reagan, with all his personal amiability, takes an essentially gloomy view of the American situation. We are weak, he says; we are declining economically; the Russians are trampling over our interests; the world mocks us.

### Dreams

What fun a Franklin Roosevelt would have with that Reagan picture of a pitiful America. He would tell the voters that the men in the Kremlin have much more reason for nervousness — in Poland, in Afghanistan, in their own economic muddle. We have problems, he would say, but we have the will and the ingenuity to solve them. He would give people dreams.

But there is no fun in Jimmy Carter, and very little of the self-confidence that Roosevelt communicated. Mr. Carter has acted as if his job were a pious duty. He has talked to us about malaise. He has uplifted practically no one. He has sent conflicting signals, to his own people as to the world.

Along with the failures of the last four years, there have been substantial successes for Jimmy Carter: the first peace agreement between Israel and an Arab neighbor, the Panama Canal Treaties, the rapport with China, effective care for clean air and water. He is an imperfect man in an impossible job, but what a difference it would make if he could only help give us a vision.

©1980, The New York Times.

## Reality Undermines a Myth

## Cracks in the Swiss Redoubt

By Bob Hoffman

MONTREUX, Switzerland — "This is," said the poet Byron, "a cursed, selfish, swinish country, placed in the most romantic region on the world."

Perhaps a man of Byron's idealistic nature could never have been sympathetic to the icy civility that characterizes the Swiss. Still, the denizens along this northeastern shore of Lake Geneva were not too inquisitive to later erect hotels and restaurants and cafes bearing his name. He had, after all, in "The Prisoner of Chillon," made the brooding medieval edifice on the lake called Chateau de Chillon the busiest tourist attraction in all Switzerland.

Most of us tend to think of this nation as an island of order and immaculate industry, a model of democracy for the world. It is a mythical vision that has entrapped even the Swiss themselves.

Admittedly, it is difficult to find anything wrong here. The Swiss have lived in peace and sovereignty for nearly 800 years. While world war and internal rebellion raged around on all sides, the Swiss nation hunkered itself into its mountain redoubts and pastoral idylls and brokered the conflicts. Its highly federated cantonal system has managed to disperse political power and mischief; its fiscal stability and banking secrecy have attracted untold heaps of foreign assets; its traditional Calvinist work ethic has made its unemployment rates the envy of every nation in the world.

### Riots in Zurich

But now there is trouble. A few weeks ago in Zurich, thousands of young protesters rioted for three days and battled police, ostensibly in reaction to the closing of a youth center that the police considered a haven for drug pushers and other undesirables. It sounded curiously like official descriptions of youth disturbances of the 1960s in the United States and other Western nations, nations that later found out that the discontent ran far deeper than a handful of petty troublemakers. Switzerland's real problems have nothing to do with youth centers or a lack of housing or the heroin-sniffing boogymen — and that's what is making everyone nervous these days.

In this exquisitely Swiss resort city on the lakeshore, I sat with Bernard Schnell over coffee, gazing out across the tranquil water toward the dark mountains of France. Bernard was born and reared in a village not far from here, a fairly well-known ski resort overlooking the Rhone Valley, where un-Swiss ideas might have arrived with American, British, Dutch and West German tourists over the years. Bernard, 25, is one of a new generation in Switzerland, perhaps as close to a radical as a Swiss can be.

"We Swiss," he says, "are famous for our polite unfriendliness. All my life I was amazed at the difference in attitudes between my people and the tourists — especially the younger ones who came here during the '60s. They rejected the sterile environment of technology and shuddered at the prospect of nuclear war. For years I considered myself very lucky to be a Swiss — not, somehow, I felt, that we were running headlong into the errors that other Western societies had already made: militarism, high technology, materialism. We kept telling ourselves we were different. We thought we were somehow isolated from the malaise. But look ..."

### Xenophobia

Bernard pointed above the skyline of the old city to the graceful overpass supporting the main highway. "That is what you call a freeway. And along it you will find nuclear power plants and suburban sprawl and supermarkets and fast-food — all the things America came up with to destroy its old culture. The mountains look peaceful, but they are riddled with military installations and secret defense bunkers. And down in the Rhone Valley, we are generating a permanent layer of smog. We crowd about our traditional and particularly Swiss values, about our low unemployment. But we forget to add that we are addicted to foreign labor. We are forever trum-

peting our neutrality, yet in order to protect the neutrality we are among Western nations the most tarized."

Bernard is worried that what many thou Swiss have been warning for the past 10 years is finally coming true: The fierce independence a rogan xenophobia that runs deep in the Swiss national character is about to turn with a terrible vengeance on this little country.

One out of six persons living in Switzerland, given moment is a foreigner. These are mostly Spaniards, Italians and Balkan workers granted strictly temporary basis to do the work the Swiss not do. Laborers, waiters, rubbish collectors, dummies — virtually every menial worker in the country is a foreigner. And what has developed — in the anti-class-conscious modern democracy anyway is a kind of a native elitism.

### Mostly Civilian Army

Except for a permanent officer corps, the army consists entirely of civilians. Every able-bodied man must serve as a soldier most of his adult life even keeps his uniform and weapon at his readiness for an emergency call up; and he serves three weeks every year in training. A visitor help seeing signs of the country's military readiness engaged in war games along the mountainsides, the sky rent with thundering jet fighter formations, mountainsides and rocky outcrops with phony stone doors, behind which lurk rocket-launchers and even aircraft.

"Like any nation this is militaristic," Bernard, sipping his coffee, "we are living what will be self-fulfilling promise. Sooner or later, we will fight. But what? And whom? This is what we wonder about the events in Zurich. I think about Kent State massacre. Is it perhaps ourselves I am afraid of? For centuries we have been on our borders and our redoubts with the vagabond barbarians were all around us, never giving that it is not the Germans or the Italians who are our danger but our own dangerous idea that we have the perfect arrangement of democracy, capitalism and socialism. Only now are we beginning to realize that we owe much — maybe all — of our peace and prosperity to the misfortunes of those around us. When the American dollar fell and the Swiss gained strength, we Swiss lived through a peacetime almost no inflation and nearly full employment I am beginning to see some cracks in the old won't see them in our glowing economic You'll find them in the kids in Zurich. Let you something: The Swiss are a troubled people."

### Burning the Candle

Bernard thinks that his people are burning die at both ends. Sworn to peace, the army is where. Advertising a tradition of internationalism and charity, the population harbors a I strangers that is almost pathological. And a highest per capita income in the entire world, a nation with virtually no natural resources would be completely helpless in the event of a down of Western international economy.

The new generation of Swiss, many of who traveled to the United States, England and other who look outward to a world their parents warned them against, is coming of age. Like Lake Geneva, famous for the sudden squall, catch sailors unawares, Switzerland remains orderly and impeccably clean. Yet, in the air, almost smell a storm coming on. Bernard, I will not be surprised when it hits.

Bob Hoffman is a Los Angeles writer who, recently, lived in Switzerland. He wrote this article for the Los Angeles Times.

## Israel After the U.S. Election

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Would a re-elected Jimmy Carter — no longer restrained by his need for the votes of Americans concerned about the fate of Israel — force the Israelis to abandon their settlements and turn the West Bank over to a Palestinian state? Would he tacitly support the Arab savagings of Israel in the United Nations in an effort to pressure the Israelis into giving up East Jerusalem?

Some Arab leaders have reason to think he would. On Jan. 9 of this year, after learning the results of a series of secret White House meetings with Zbigniew Brzezinski and the Carter brothers (which would have remained secret had it not been for a subsequent Senate probe), Libyan dictator Moammar Qadhafi assured a Washington Post reporter: "I believe President Carter promised to radically change American policy in the Middle East."

On May 20 of this year, after Carter confidant Charles Kirbo returned from a visit with Crown Prince Fahd in Saudi Arabia — a visit about which White House lawyers fiercely resisted Senate questioning — a London Times correspondent uncharacteristically well connected in the Arab world wrote: "The Kingdom [Saudi Arabia] has been gratified by Washington's promises ... by private assurances that a re-elected President Carter would bring Israel to heel."

Beyond the assurances that the Arab leaders believe they have received, certain highlights of the Carter record toward Israel show a Carter mindset that would surely lead to a second-term crackdown.

1. Inviting the Russians to join in imposing a Mideast peace. The codeword for this Brookings-Brezinski line is "comprehensive" — a superlative that would require Israel to give up defensible borders. In 1979, Mr. Carter dismayed Israel and Egypt by calling the

Russians in; both countries rejected this. Later, a shrewd President Anwar Sadat — without telling Mr. Carter — arranged for his historic trip to Jerusalem.

2. Providing arms to Arab states that could be used against Israel. The United States' promised contribution to the Egypt-Israel agreement was to deliver the support of the "moderate" states such as Jordan and Saudi Arabia. To do this, the Jordanians were sent U.S. tanks and the Saudi Arabians our most modern jets — but the Senate, in going along, stipulated that the jets were to be "defensive."

This spring, after our arms sales resulted only in continued intransigence by the "moderates," Mr. Carter sought to modify the U.S. jets sold to the Saudi Arabians. They would then be capable of taking out Tel Aviv. Fortunately, the Senate said no.

3. Breaking our agreement with Israel not to deal with the PLO until it has accepted Israel's right to exist. In secretly dealing with the PLO, Andrew Young knew that he was doing what Jimmy Carter wanted. Mr. Carter had to fire him not because Mr. Young betrayed our promise to Israel, but because Mr. Young lied to the Secretary of State Cyrus Vance about it. Mr. Carter then allowed the firing to be blamed on American Jews.

4. Voting in the United Nations to demand dismantling of West Bank settlements and declaring illegal Israel's claim to an undivided Jerusalem. This betrayal was urged on Mr. Carter by Mr. Vance and UN representative Donald McHenry, and specifically approved; only when politician Robert Strauss told Mr. Carter it would cost him New York State, and mediator Sol Linowitz said it would derail Egyptian-Israeli negotiations, did Mr. Carter reverse himself. He blamed the hapless Mr. Vance for a "failure in communications." But his election-

This issue is clearly dry cannot be avoided by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee legal; he rejects Carter plan to equip the Arabians with offensive weapons states unequivocally Jerusalem belongs under sovereignty. Mr. Reagan have vetoed the recent vote on Jerusalem that Mr. allowed to become UN policy.

In contrast, Ronald Reagan poses a U.S.-Soviet "comprehensive" imposition; he considers settlements legal; he rejects Carter plan to equip the Arabians with offensive weapons states unequivocally Jerusalem belongs under sovereignty. Mr. Reagan have vetoed the recent vote on Jerusalem that Mr. allowed to become UN policy.

The conclusion is these one candidate sees Israel as a burden to be carried, own good; the other as a to be supported for our own. The election of Mr. Carter place unprecedented U.S. on Israel; the election Reagan would soon give the confidence they need more risks for peace.

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## Herald Tribune

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

[illegible]

**Chicago Futures**  
Oct. 17, 1980

	Oven	High	Low	Close	Ch
<b>LIVE BEEF CATTLE</b>					
50,000 lbs. cash pay, per lb.					
Dec	70.70	71.00	70.85	70.95	-1
Jan					
Feb	72.90	73.90	73.40	73.60	-1
Mar	74.90	75.90	75.40	75.60	-1
Apr	76.90	77.90	77.40	77.60	-1
May	78.90	79.90	79.40	79.60	-1
Jun	74.90	75.90	75.40	75.60	-1
Jul	72.90	73.90	73.40	73.60	-1
Dec	74.90	75.90	75.40	75.60	-1
Est. sales 72,000; sales Thur. 71,774.					
Total open interest Thur. 5,579, or 485 from West.					
<b>FREEDER CATTLE</b>					
4,000 lbs. cash pay, per lb.					
Dec	74.75	75.25	74.65	75.25	+2
Jan					
Feb	76.75	77.25	76.65	77.25	+2
Mar	78.75	79.25	79.15	79.25	+2
Apr	80.75	81.25	80.65	81.25	+2
May	82.75	83.25	83.15	83.25	+2
Jun	84.75	85.25	85.15	85.25	+2
Jul	86.75	87.25	87.15	87.25	+2
Dec	82.75	83.25	83.15	83.25	+2
Jan	84.75	85.25	85.15	85.25	+2
Est. sales 1,577; sales Thur. 1,584.					
Total open interest Thur. 3,542, up 113 from West.					
<b>LIVE HOGS</b>					
70 lbs. cash pay, per lb.					
Dec	31.40	31.40	31.10	31.37	+1
Jan					
Feb	32.40	32.40	32.10	32.37	+1
Mar	33.40	33.40	33.10	33.37	+1
Apr	34.40	34.40	34.10	34.37	+1
May	35.40	35.40	35.10	35.37	+1
Jun	36.40	36.40	36.10	36.37	+1
Jul	37.40	37.40	37.10	37.37	+1
Dec	33.40	33.40	33.10	33.37	+1
Jan	34.40	34.40	34.10	34.37	+1
Est. sales 1,200; sales Thur. 1,200.					
Total open interest Thur. 5,589, up 950 from West.					
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals 100,000.					
<b>INTERNATIONAL MARKET</b>					
<b>BRITISH POUND, \$ per pound.</b>					
Dec	2.400	2.400	2.394	2.398	-120
Jan	2.400	2.400	2.394	2.398	-120
Feb	2.400	2.400	2.394	2.398	-120
Mar	2.400	2.400	2.394	2.398	-120
Apr	2.400	2.400	2.394	2.398	-120
May	2.400	2.400	2.394	2.398	-120
Jun	2.400	2.400	2.394	2.398	-120
Jul	2.400	2.400	2.394	2.398	-120
Dec	2.400	2.400	2.394	2.398	-120
Jan	2.400	2.400	2.394	2.398	-120
Est. sales 1,230; sales Thur. 1,589.					
Total open interest Thur. 5,589, up 950 from West.					
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals 100,000.					
<b>CANADIAN DOLLAR, \$ per £.</b>					
Dec	20.90	20.90	20.90	20.90	+104
Jan	20.90	20.90	20.90	20.90	+104
Feb	20.90	20.90	20.90	20.90	+104
Mar	20.90	20.90	20.90	20.90	+104
Apr	20.90	20.90	20.90	20.90	+104
May	20.90	20.90	20.90	20.90	+104
Jun	20.90	20.90	20.90	20.90	+104
Jul	20.90	20.90	20.90	20.90	+104
Dec	20.90	20.90	20.90	20.90	+104
Jan	20.90	20.90	20.90	20.90	+104
Est. sales 931; sales Thur. 1,036.					
Total open interest Thur. 75,579, or 277 from West.					
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals 100,000.					
<b>DEUTSCHMARK, \$ per mark.</b>					
Dec	24.65	24.65	24.68	24.58	-36
Jan					
Feb	25.64	25.64	25.61	25.67	-60
Mar					
Apr	26.64	26.64	26.61	26.67	-60
May					
Jun	27.64	27.64	27.61	27.67	-60
Jul					
Dec	28.64	28.64	28.61	28.67	-60
Jan					
Est. sales 4,797; sales Thur. 4,794.					
Total open interest Thur. 5,589, up 2,243 from West.					
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals 100,000.					
<b>DUTCH GUILDER, \$ per guilder.</b>					
No open contracts.					
<b>REICHSMARK, \$ per Reichsmark.</b>					

BRITISH POUND, \$ per pound				
MC	2.4071	2.4120	2.3940	2.3955 -1
DN	2.4020	2.4020	2.3940	2.3940 -1
NC	2.3975	2.4035	2.3890	2.3908 -0

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Aug	57.00	57.00	56.50	56.75	- .25
Oct	57.00	57.00	56.50	56.75	- .25
Dec	57.00	57.00	56.50	56.75	- .25

Est. sales 12,291 sales Thur. 5,827.  
Total open interest Thur. 5,827, off 455 from Wed.

**POPK BELLIES**  

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Aug	68.00	68.00	68.12	78.35	+1.11
Oct	68.00	68.00	68.12	78.35	+1.11
Dec	68.00	68.00	68.12	78.35	+1.11
Aug	70.75	72.35	69.77	71.95	+1.10
Oct	70.75	72.35	69.77	71.95	+1.10
Dec	70.75	72.35	69.77	71.95	+1.10

Est. sales 18,919 sales Thur. 8,344.  
Total open interest Thur. 8,344, off 317 from Wed.

**FRESH BROILER CHICKENS**  

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Aug	51.50	51.75	51.00	51.67	- 1.25
Oct	51.50	51.75	51.00	51.67	- 1.25
Dec	51.50	51.75	51.00	51.67	- 1.25
Aug	56.50	56.50	56.50	56.50	- .75
Oct	56.50	56.50	56.50	56.50	- .75
Dec	56.50	56.50	56.50	56.50	- .75

Est. sales 227 sales Thur. 222.  
Total open interest Thur. 1,294, up 19 from Wed.

**SHRIMP BOOTS**  

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Aug	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	+ .25
Oct	61.00	61.00	61.00	61.00	+ 1.00
Dec	61.00	61.00	61.00	61.00	+ 1.00

Est. sales 207 sales Thur. 103.  
Total open interest Thur. 54, up 17 from Wed.

**LUMBER AND LUMBER**  

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Aug	104.50	105.00	102.50	102.50	- 5.00
Oct	104.50	105.00	102.50	102.50	- 5.00
Dec	104.50	105.00	102.50	102.50	- 5.00

12,600 bbl. ft.  

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Aug	199.00	199.50	198.50	198.75	- 5.00
Oct	199.00	199.50	198.50	198.75	- 5.00
Dec	199.00	199.50	198.50	198.75	- 5.00
Aug	220.00	220.50	219.50	219.75	- 5.00
Oct	220.00	220.50	219.50	219.75	- 5.00
Dec	220.00	220.50	219.50	219.75	- 5.00

Est. sales 2,670 sales Thur. 4,164.  
Total open interest Thur. 14,669, up 189 from Wed.

**PLYWOOD**  

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Aug	71.00	71.00	70.75	71.00	- 1.19
Oct	71.00	71.00	70.75	71.00	- 1.19
Dec	71.00	71.00	70.75	71.00	- 1.19
Aug	72.50	72.50	72.25	72.50	- 1.19
Oct	72.50	72.50	72.25	72.50	- 1.19
Dec	72.50	72.50	72.25	72.50	- 1.19

Est. sales 1,200 sales Thur. 1,200.  
Total open interest Thur. 1,200, up 189 from Wed.

**USTREASURY BILLS**  

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Aug	90.50	90.50	89.75	89.75	- .75
Oct	90.50	90.50	89.75	89.75	- .75
Dec	90.50	90.50	89.75	89.75	- .75
Aug	90.50	90.50	89.75	89.75	- .75
Oct	90.50	90.50	89.75	89.75	- .75
Dec	90.50	90.50	89.75	89.75	- .75

Est. sales 1,200 sales Thur. 1,200.  
Total open interest Thur. 1,200, up 189 from Wed.

**USTREASURY BILLS**  

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Aug	90.50	90.50	89.75	89.75	- .75
Oct	90.50	90.50	89.75	89.75	- .75
Dec	90.50	90.50	89.75	89.75	- .75
Aug	90.50	90.50	89.75	89.75	- .75
Oct	90.50	90.50	89.75	89.75	- .75
Dec	90.50	90.50	89.75	89.75	- .75

Est. sales 1,200 sales Thur. 1,200.  
Total open interest Thur. 1,200, up 189 from Wed.

Dec	85.50	90.00	89.75
Nov	85.00	89.50	89.25
May	91.19	91.00	90.80
Apr	88.00	87.75	87.50
Oct	86.00	85.75	85.50
Jul	85.00	84.75	84.50
Mar	82.00	81.75	81.50
Est. sales \$2,500; interest Tru. 7.10%			
Total open interest Tru. 43,800 sz 16			
Wed.			
<b>COPPER</b>			
90 day mkt. contracts per lb.			
Dec	91.00	91.00	90.75
Oct	90.00	90.00	89.75
Nov	90.00	89.75	89.50
May	92.75	92.75	92.50
Apr	90.00	89.75	89.50
Oct	88.50	88.25	88.00
Jul	87.50	87.25	87.00
Dec	85.50	85.25	85.00
Nov	84.50	84.25	84.00
May	88.00	87.75	87.50
Apr	86.00	85.75	85.50
Oct	84.00	83.75	83.50
Jul	83.00	82.75	82.50
Mar	80.00	79.75	79.50
Est. sales 4,000; interest Tru. 4.30%			
Total open interest Tru. 51,500 sz 16			
Wed.			
<b>SILVER</b>			
90 day mkt. contracts per 100 lbs.			
Dec	300.00	299.50	299.00
Nov	299.00	298.50	298.00
May	300.00	299.50	299.00
Apr	298.00	297.50	297.00
Oct	296.00	295.50	295.00
Jul	294.00	293.50	293.00
Dec	292.00	291.50	291.00
Nov	290.00	289.50	289.00
May	288.00	287.50	287.00
Apr	286.00	285.50	285.00
Oct	284.00	283.50	283.00
Jul	282.00	281.50	281.00
Dec	280.00	279.50	279.00
Nov	278.00	277.50	277.00
May	276.00	275.50	275.00
Apr	274.00	273.50	273.00
Oct	272.00	271.50	271.00
Jul	270.00	269.50	269.00
Dec	268.00	267.50	267.00
Nov	266.00	265.50	265.00
May	264.00	263.50	263.00
Apr	262.00	261.50	261.00
Oct	260.00	259.50	259.00
Est. sales 2,000; interest Tru. 3.20%			
Total open interest Tru. 33,500 sz 16			
Wed.			
<b>PLATINUM</b>			
90 day mkt. contracts per 100 lbs.			
Dec	655.00	650.00	645.00
Nov	650.00	645.00	640.00
Apr	725.00	720.00	715.00
Oct	700.00	695.00	690.00
Dec	775.00	770.00	765.00
Est. sales 50,000; interest Tru. 1.64%			
Total open interest Tru. 124,100			
Wed.			
<b>GOLD</b>			
90 day mkt. contracts per 100 lbs.			
Dec	670.00	665.00	660.00
Nov	665.00	660.00	655.00
Feb	695.00	690.00	685.00
Apr	700.00	695.00	690.00
Jul	725.00	720.00	715.00
Oct	740.00	735.00	730.00
Dec	745.00	740.00	735.00
Nov	740.00	735.00	730.00
Dec	765.00	760.00	755.00
Nov	760.00	755.00	750.00
Apr	815.00	810.00	805.00
Oct	800.00	795.00	790.00
Dec	855.00	850.00	845.00
Est. sales 50,000; interest Tru. 20.31%			
Total open interest Tru. 221,200			
Wed.			

### NYSE Most Actives

No change confirmed

JAPANESE YEN 100/US\$

Dec	100.000	100.000	0.000	+28
Jan	100.000	100.000	0.000	+28
Feb	100.000	100.000	0.000	+28
Mar	100.000	100.000	0.000	+28
Apr	100.000	100.000	0.000	+28
May	100.000	100.000	0.000	+28
Jun	100.000	100.000	0.000	+28
Jul	100.000	100.000	0.000	+28
Aug	100.000	100.000	0.000	+28
Sep	100.000	100.000	0.000	+28
Oct	100.000	100.000	0.000	+28
Nov	100.000	100.000	0.000	+28
Dec	100.000	100.000	0.000	+28

Est. sales 1,281; sales Thru 1,578  
Total open interest Thru 1,578, off 177 from  
Week  
No change quoted in points, 1 point equals  
50,000/1.

SWISS FRANC 1 per franc

Dec	1.111	1.111	0.000	-36
Jan	1.111	1.111	0.000	-36
Feb	1.111	1.111	0.000	-36
Mar	1.111	1.111	0.000	-36
Apr	1.111	1.111	0.000	-36
May	1.111	1.111	0.000	-36
Jun	1.111	1.111	0.000	-36
Jul	1.111	1.111	0.000	-36
Aug	1.111	1.111	0.000	-36
Sep	1.111	1.111	0.000	-36
Oct	1.111	1.111	0.000	-36
Nov	1.111	1.111	0.000	-36
Dec	1.111	1.111	0.000	-36

Est. sales 1,529; sales Thru 1,631  
Total open interest Thru 1,631, up 147 from  
Week  
No change quoted in points, 1 point equals  
50,000/1.

Today		Previous	
Bid	Asked	Bid	Asked

Total open interest Thur. 24, 241 from Wed.  
 Net close is a drop of 100 two trades.

**LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS**  
 18 pcts. - \$100,000 pks. at 122 1/2 of 100

Oct.	72-10	72-07	71-24	72-07	-
Dec.	72-10	72-08	72-11	72-08	-26
Jan.	72-11	72-08	72-11	72-10	-26
Mar.	72-14	72-10	72-11	72-10	-26
Jun.	72-16	72-11	72-10	72-10	-26
Sep.	72-16	72-11	72-10	72-10	-26
Nov.	72-16	72-11	72-10	72-10	-26
Dec.	72-16	72-11	72-10	72-10	-26
Jan.	72-16	72-11	72-10	72-10	-26
Mar.	72-16	72-11	72-10	72-10	-26
Jun.	72-16	72-11	72-10	72-10	-26
Sep.	72-16	72-11	72-10	72-10	-26
Nov.	72-16	72-11	72-10	72-10	-26
Dec.	72-16	72-11	72-10	72-10	-26

Sales Thur. 24,520.  
 Total open interest Thur. 134,520, up 2,157 from Wed.

**New York Futures**  
 Oct. 17, 1980

One May 1981, One June 1981, One July 1981, One Aug. 1981, One Sept. 1981, One Oct. 1981, One Nov. 1981, One Dec. 1981, One Jan. 1982, One Feb. 1982, One Mar. 1982, One Apr. 1982, One May 1982, One June 1982, One July 1982, One Aug. 1982, One Sept. 1982, One Oct. 1982, One Nov. 1982, One Dec. 1982, One Jan. 1983, One Feb. 1983, One Mar. 1983, One Apr. 1983, One May 1983, One June 1983, One July 1983, One Aug. 1983, One Sept. 1983, One Oct. 1983, One Nov. 1983, One Dec. 1983, One Jan. 1984, One Feb. 1984, One Mar. 1984, One Apr. 1984, One May 1984, One June 1984, One July 1984, One Aug. 1984, One Sept. 1984, One Oct. 1984, One Nov. 1984, One Dec. 1984, One Jan. 1985, One Feb. 1985, One Mar. 1985, One Apr. 1985, One May 1985, One June 1985, One July 1985, One Aug. 1985, One Sept. 1985, One Oct. 1985, One Nov. 1985, One Dec. 1985, One Jan. 1986, One Feb. 1986, One Mar. 1986, One Apr. 1986, One May 1986, One June 1986, One July 1986, One Aug. 1986, One Sept. 1986, One Oct. 1986, One Nov. 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Open High Low Close  
AND WHITE POTATOES  
¢ lbs.; cwt. per lb.

NEW HIGHS—30		
CLC Am	FLICAAM s	Part
Cornel Soup	GRYCH	West
Carlsbe	HolovacCP	Mid
Carb Tech	Hought H&I	Sum
Carroll	Lauritzen	Mid
Cheslie Sys	Mercedis CP	Vulc
ConnGuth	Metromont	Wash
Denver Co	Nephew Ltd	Wash
Edwards Jr	Oak Creek	Mid
Feddgers	Omark Ind	Zenith

NEW LOWS—12		
Berry/Wright s	Gerber v	Kopp
Burrills	GH&U 4,000t	MAAC
Davis 1,820t	HartyCo s	West
FedExpress w/	HWF 4,000t	USLI

# Pakistani Journals

**United Press International**  
**ISLAMABAD, Pakistan -**

nalists observed Anti-Cen Day on the first anniversary imposition of strict press c along with other martial la sures, by President Moh Zia ul-Haq.

sorship, restore publication  
banned newspapers and  
zines, remove all curbs on ci

erties and guarantee complete freedom of expression." One newspaper employee group called for formation of "resistance committees" in all newspaper offices.

**OSLO** — The first snow fell in Oslo and over southern way Friday.

هكذا في الأصل



INTERNATIONAL  
Herald Tribune

# Weekend

## Terrorism in Film: The European vs. the U.S. Approach

by Dan Yakir

**NEW YORK** — The world's most powerful man is in the hands of the world's most dangerous terrorist. The ransom: \$100 million in diamonds. Eight hours.

**AN ARMORED CAR SET TO EXPLODE AT**

tising copy for "The Kidnapping ent," which could be used to pro- niller, says much about Holly- oach to political films in general n in particular. On the rare occa- s sensitive issue is tackled at all, or its entertainment value and uti- s in trivialization. "The Kidnap- sident," like "Black Sunday" a o, contrasts sharply with the way namakers explore the subject. rner Fassbinder's "The Third (1979), is a case in point: a satire of confused terrorists who are ned with "chic" mannerisms and ie myths than with politics. In words, "They don't know what p; and the sense of doing it is in ell — in the seemingly exciting s delusive adventure."

perhaps unfair to compare a B- house fare, Fassbinder's work fits within a wider European frame- thora of mainstream and "new" making an increasing number of ut appears to be a veritable pan- nd. With slight variations, movies ny, Italy, France and Spain ex- ture of terrorist psychology and structure of the system that fights p: plight of the innocent bystander in the two- zism plays a much more promi- ally life in Europe than it does in tates, where disasters like the re- tion bombing in Bologna seldom is this why movies about terror- the box office in Milan. Munich but do not attract the American one example being "The Outsidi- study of the conflict in Ireland. society tends to be highly polar- ace and Italy the left commands (lar vote), which, according to K- n, an American professor of Po- s, explains why Europeans "feel e need to devise some method of ge." Indeed, intellectuals of the

caliber of the late Jean-Paul Sartre, Guenter Grass and Heinrich Böll have gone on record as supporters of certain terrorist acts, thereby lending violence a measure of respectability.

By contrast, the few active extremist groups in the United States advocate causes that the majority of the population deems irrelevant. Explains Prof. Nilsson, "There's a historically propagated and culturally perpetuated faith here [in the United States] that somehow the system will correct its own apparent stumblings. Our tradition has been one of ignoring inequities, and the growth rate of the economy has been rapid enough to provide anyone with at least a hope of improving his lot."

In recent years, American movies have dealt with terrorism mostly as a backdrop, an element adding spice to the action without ever dominating it. In "The Fury," an Arab terrorist attack on the Jaffa coast is merely a spectacular way to separate Kirk Douglas from his son, Andrew Stevens, and in "A Small Circle of Friends," the explosion of the Weather Underground bomb factory peppers a same message a trois. At the same time, complex and intriguing screen material such as the Patricia Hearst affair was ignored by filmmakers.

European filmmakers, however, choose to place terrorism at the center of their work. Whether presented positively, as in Margarethe von Trotta's "The Second Awakening of Christa Klages" (1977), about a woman who robs a bank to secure otherwise unavailable funds for a day-care center, or examined critically, as in "The Third Generation," which attempts to unmask the false values of some terrorist ethos — political violence of the left is the focus.

By contrast, in post-Franco Spain, where the freedom to sympathize with the left still lacks facility, it is right-wing terrorism that receives cinematic rage. Two movies provide the evidence: in Carlos Saura's "Blindfolded" (1978), a human rights activist is harassed and attacked by rightist hoodlums, and in "Black Brood" (1977), Manuel Gutiérrez Aragón's inside look at a right-wing terrorist cell masquerading as a church choir, a boy's initiation rite involves killing a woman he loves as other members firebomb "radical institutions."

In German pictures like Reinhard Hauff's "Knife in the Head" (1978) and Volker Schlöndorff's "The Lost Honor of Katharina Blum" (1975), what comes under attack is the system that often victimizes innocent bystanders with its brutal anti-terrorist measures. These pictures — a scientist (Bruno Ganz) in "Knife" and a waitress (Angela

Winkler) in "Katharina Blum" — thereby resort to the very violence their brutalization was supposed to prevent.

These grim, complex tales find their Italian counterparts in two sentimental and sometimes humorous movies. The first is Dino Risì's "Caro Papa" (1979), in which Vittorio Gassman plays a millionaire industrialist who becomes crippled as a result of a terrorist attack in which his son took part.

The second is Luciano Salce's "Il Belpaese" (1977), in which an expatriate returns home to face an incomprehensible scene of terror, chaos and vandalism. The hero finally falls in love with a beautiful terrorist and their mating owes as much to a wish-fulfillment of political reconciliation as it does to the conventions of romantic comedy.

This readiness to use terrorists as heroes, as full-blooded individuals who invite sympathy for their virtues and, more often still, rejection via their flaws, is not shared by many U.S. filmmakers.

Paul Schrader, the writer of "Taxi Driver" and director of "American Gigolo," says, "I wouldn't choose to make a terrorist a villain simply because it's too obvious, and the one-dimensional, drooling Bruce Dern-type is acceptable on TV but not in a movie. I would have to make him a hero and I find that premise quite scary, especially since I feel that terrorism is the anarchy at the gate. I'm very afraid of the subject."

Mr. Schrader is currently collaborating on a script "about an ex-terrorist...who has become nothing more than a paid assassin but turns into a romantic hero like Yves Montand in 'La Guerre est Finie' — because he's given up the narrowness of ideology."

"The only way terrorism could get on the screen," he continues, "is the version of Entebbe where you can make such a clean heavy based on history. But if you had a fictionalized version of Entebbe or of the Iran raid, had it been successful, people wouldn't see that. It's simply too terrifying."



A terrorist in Rainer Werner Fassbinder's film, "The Third Generation," a satire about a group of confused youths for whom style becomes substance.

If, for all its political implications, the "conspiracy movie" has fared well in Hollywood — from Hitchcock's "North by Northwest" to John Frankenheimer's "The Manchurian Candidate" and "Seven Days in May," to Alan Pakula's "The Parallax View" and "All the President's Men," and Sydney Pollack's "Three Days of the Condor" — it is, in Mr. Schrader's words, "because we're talking about heroes here. Redford [in "Condor"] is just a man fighting the corruption of the system, which is therefore improved by his actions. That's different from making a terrorist, who disapproves of the system, into a hero."

Not only do European filmmakers disagree but they often tend to allow the other side to articulate its position. In "The Battle of Algiers" (1965), Gillo Pontecorvo presents the French difficulties while supporting the FLN view, and in Costa-Gavras' "State of Siege" (1973), both the Tupamaros and their hostage, an American official, are equally eloquent.

"I make films based on true stories," says Costa-Gavras. "It's not dramatic fiction. I take politics and historical themes and organize them dramatically, while obeying the rules of spectacle. It's a good vehicle to introduce such stories to the largest possible public. I could

have made them as 'closed' analytic films, but then automatically I'd have limited them to militants."

While doubting the wisdom of making political tracts for the already convinced, the director understands that it's sometimes necessary to sugarcoat a bitter pill. But the coating is precisely that — unlike a "Black Sunday," where politics is incidental to the action, "State of Siege" is dependent upon political underpinnings. Therefore, to producer David Brown's assertion that "filmmakers in the United States are concerned primarily with the entertainment potential of their subject matter," Costa-Gavras would respond that there's no contradiction.

Making political films — especially about terrorism — doesn't always come easy. In Germany, making a movie requires state subsidies that can be withheld from "offensive" projects; and involvement with such a project might jeopardize a filmmaker's chance of obtaining aid for a subsequent project.

Hence a picture like "Germany in Autumn" (1978), a collective effort by Fassbinder, Schlöndorff, Alexander Kluge and others that examined the situation in that country after the kidnapping and murder of industrialist Hans-Martin Schleyer and the subsequent unexplained deaths in prison of three Baader-Meinhof gang members was, Kluge contended, a risk too great for any single director to take.

Even Reinhard Hauff admitted that "Knife in the Head" couldn't have been made had funds for it not been secured prior to the Schleyer assassination. And yet in Europe these movies about terrorism continue to be made while in the United States no studio would be drawn to them.

Not that there's a studio code governing such decisions. "There are no forbidden subjects," stresses Paul Schrader. "There's nothing they won't make a film about if they can make a dollar out of it. The only reason terrorism isn't touched is that there's a universal feeling that people don't want to see this subject on the screen — they don't want to know about the fragility of the system they're living in."

Not so, says independent filmmaker Emile de Antonio, whose "Underground" casts a sympathetic glance at the Weather Underground. "The secret of dealing with any subject in the U.S. is to trivialize and commercialize it," he charges. "I don't think the public will resist any kind of film. Terrorism simply isn't a popular subject for Hollywood, because they don't have the brains to understand the complexity that might make it interesting."

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It's all in the family: Above left, Tai Missoni with his wife Rosita; left, Gianni Versace with his sister Donatella; above, women in the Fendi clan, clockwise from left, Anna, daughter Maria Teresa (in string tie), Paola, Anna, Franca, Alda, Luca, Paola's daughter Maria Silvia, Carla.

## Families Are in Fashion in Italy

by Hebe Dorsey

**LAN** — Paris and New York designers have become fashion gurus. The center of their own, highly scented world, they are gorgeous groupies — handsome glamorous young women, all tall, a narcissistic dream. Laurent has, among others, Betty o looks like a designer's sketch, a honey-colored and too good to boyant Karl Lagerfeld has his de who is a kind of Wagnerian prin- has Liza Minnelli and Bianca tant companions and the house's ements. sy move, they go first class — Club 7 and Xenon, China or e glossies are full of them, their ices, their handsome houses, their parties. Wherever they go, they our, capital G. sion is a different ball game. It's pital F. Not glamorous, but solid, down-to-earth. It's the difference ar and spaghetti. e amazing realization, on a world- of the Italian seamstress' wish to an's craft blossom. Today, these Italian mama-seamstresses are rlders, as they watch their fami- multinational multimillion-dollar res. But mama is the center of it mother, so to speak. w Italian families whose names are move with international fashion seamstress mothers. Start with the

Fendis, whose mother, Adele, could be seen not so long ago attending the shows in the second row. Never the first row. That's another thing about the fashion mamas. They may be the most important pawn on the fashion board, but they keep out of the limelight. They are not at all chic, like their daughters and granddaughters who go to fancy hairdressers and look like ads out of Vogue. No, mama looks more like the cover of a spaghetti box.

Mama Adele opened the first Fendi boutique in Rome in 1925. She slept only three hours a night, gave the babies their milk in the shop, parked them in a drawer or under the counter. When they went to school, she braided 20 pigtails every morning. She started out with bags and luggage, then moved into furs.

Now Fendi is a full-fledged, \$34 million-a-year empire, with 180 outlets. Mama is not around any more, but her daughters have taken up where she left off. There are Carla and Franca, Alda and Luca, Paola and Anna; daughters Federica and Maria-Teresa and Maria Silvia; and, of course, Luigi Carlo, Alessandro and Candido. Anna designs, Paola selects pelts, Franca runs the luggage and leather shops, Alda manages the fur salons and Carla, also known as the General, supervises everything, including public relations.

The four husbands (the fifth one resisted and remained a doctor) help, too. Only Candido is on the scene; the others are more like sex objects, stay in the wings, then go home and read Topolino (Walt Disney) until their wives return — and cook their dinners.

Gianni Versace is another one whose mother, a seamstress, was a strong influence in his life. With a \$100-million yearly business turnover and several thousand workers now,

Versace still works in a tight family cocoon, with businessman brother Santo and sister Donatella, 24, a business-school graduate who, he says, plays the devil's advocate with a smile.

The Missonis are another big-business clan. Wife Rosita designs the clothes, while husband Ottavio (Tai) works out the patterns, stitches and colors. Daughter Angela organizes fashion shows; sons Vittorio and Luca take charge of sales, production and technical matters.

The Missonis not only share a house outside Milan but even hotel suites as well. When they go to New York, they take a huge suite at the Pierre so they can cook the pasta they bring all the way from Italy.

Family is also very strong at Krizia's. Mariuccia Mandelli designs while her husband, Aldo Pinto, runs the business. Two of Pinto's sons by a former marriage are in charge of promotion and sales. Their wives work, too, although, as Pinto said rather grumpily, "One of them is busy making a baby right now, but after she's through, she'll come back to work." He loves his tightly knit world: "We're a very close family. That's our strength."

Another family enterprise is that of cashmere specialist Laura Biagiotti. Last week in Milan, as Laura dressed the models, her mother Delia — a former seamstress — stood, list in hand, checking, checking, checking, making sure everything was just so. Physically, mother and daughter are very different, but they couldn't be closer. Though Laura wanted to be an archaeologist, mama knew she would come around. Last week the two were sharing a hotel room. "It's so nice to be together from the minute we wake up," Laura said. Not to mention her 2-year-old daughter. Guess what that one will be up to in a few years.

## America's Urban Cowboys Buck Disco At Country and Western Dance Halls

by Maya Good

**WASHINGTON** — Country and Western dance halls are running discotheques out of town across the United States like cowboys used to drive out the bad guys and Indians.

In Washington, diplomats and congressmen sport Western garb and dance the "Texas two-step" and "cowboy shuffle" at Eskimo Nell's, the Big Dipper Ballroom and several other C&W night spots.

In New York, the Lone Star Cafe shines bright, deep in the heart of Manhattan, where patrons dosey-do and promenade to Kinky Friedman's Texas Jewboys Band.

At Hollywood's Palomino Country Nightclub, singer Elton John sported a blue suede cowboy outfit and jewel-encrusted 10-gallon hat during a recent celebration of his 10th recording anniversary.

And in Ford Worth, Tex., medalists at the latest World Gymnastics Championships swung from the parallel bars over to the White Elephant Bar where they performed a different kind of floor exercise to C&W tunes.

At these clubs, Lone Rangers need not remain alone for long. Rhinestone cowboys and other glitterati mix freely with ordinary cowpokes, who stampede to the places. The clubs are springing up like tumbleweeds across the nation. They are the latest form of "chic," an extension of cowboy and Indian fashions, Country and Western music, and films that blend it all together.

It reached the level of pop culture with the films "Urban Cowboy," starring John Travolta, "Bronco Billy" with Clint Eastwood, Robert Redford's "The Electric Horseman" and singer Willie Nelson's "Honeysuckle Rose."

"If stars like these were in films shoveling dirt on a road gang, thousands of fans would run to do that, too," said Bob Saslaw, manager of the Crossroads dance hall here.

Travolta has two costars in "Urban Cowboy": a mechanical bull that he rides in an "urban rodeo" to win back his pride, his bride and \$5,000 and a Pasadena, Tex., club called Gilley's. The prototype of current C&W clubs, Gilley's once paid current star singers like Glenn Campbell, Willie Nelson and Loretta Lynn \$150 to entertain real cowpeople.

The club was written up in Esquire magazine a few years ago. Then the film was made about the place, and the rest is current pop

history. As Gilley's co-owner, Sherwood Cryer, recently commented: "These [Country and Western] clubs are a trend; it looks like they're killing discos. Many more country and Western clubs than discos are going in, and many discos are going country... It's sweeping the nation."

Cryer agrees with former disc jockey David Kellogg, who is now spinning down-home records at one of the country's top C&W radio stations, Washington's WMCQ, which switched from a rock 'n' roll format.

Kellogg explained: "People are swinging away from discos because discos are meaningless monotony, plastic pretentiousness. These [C&W] clubs are more homey and friendly. People actually talk to each other — They're simply more fun." Kellogg was prancing to and fro, demonstrating the "Cotton-Eyed Joe" at a Bladensburg, Md., dance hall.

Another suburban cowboy, a physician, commented: "At these places you again play cowboys and Indians, to music. At discos it's just a masquerade, a charade."

One ex-disco is the Big Dipper Ballroom near Washington, which is already outfitted with its own mechanical bull. The club is doing so well that it may take over the male and female topless go-go bar beneath it.

Dipper owner Francis Gosman called the popularity of the mechanical monster "the biggest phenomenon I've ever seen. It's just like Elvis Presley all over again." (At \$3 per 10-second ride, many of the bull busters collect bruised egos and muscles as they go catapulting onto mattresses at the first jerks of the mechanical animal.)

However, the appeal of the man-against-beast challenge is so great that Gilley's Bronco Shop, exclusive marketers of the \$7,500 "play pretty," has shipped about 300 across North and South America, with two in Europe, according to one of the owners.

Aside from the bull and the Western musical films, the energy crisis and general hard times are also credited with spurring the fad. Manhattan's Lone Star Cafe owner Mort Cooperman noted: "Money and power have been moving to Texas, especially since the energy crisis began. So their culture became legitimized and more sophisticated."

An unfortunate by-product of the popularity, Cooperman charges, is that outlaws in the United States and Common Market countries have rustled his idea and established counterfeit "Lone Star Cafes."

Another analysis of the trend came from Dipper owner Gosman: "When America hits hard times like these, we always go to heroes for help. And what greater hero has there ever been than the cowboy?"

Although the nightspots may be leaving their competition behind in a cloud of dust, disco dancing seems quite at home on their range. The style of dancing at most of the places located outside the southwestern United States still seems more like "Saturday Night Fever" than "Urban Cowboy." One rarely sees the "Country and Western swing," which combines the jitterbug, hustle and a slight stumble, or the "cowboy shuffle," which involves couples "hopping along to 'Dixie' or 'Orange Blossom Special.'"

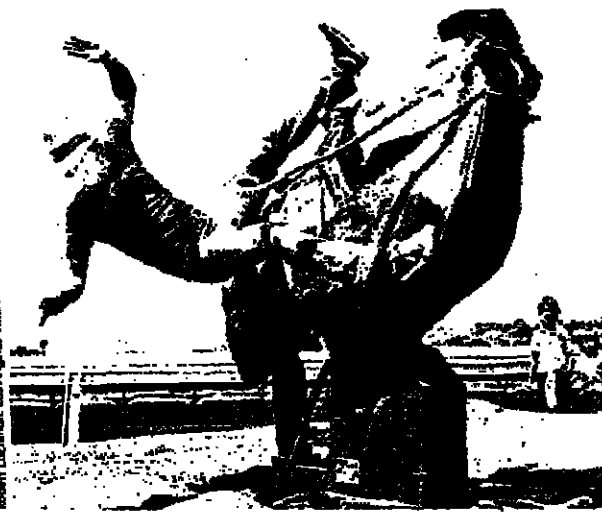
In cities like Tucson, Ariz., where riders of non-mechanical animals were stomping to cowboy bands back when most of the Lone Star's present patrons were singing along with Mitch Miller, the dance floors are likely to produce anything.

At the Buckskin Bar outside Tucson, the prevalent style is for shufflers to zoom ever-faster in a huge circle. They occasionally crash into each other or trip over an observer's foot or chair. But they don't lose a beat or their tempers, or even their cowboy hats, so few barroom brawls result. Occasional bleats of "Yahoo, buckaroo" or other various undefined yelps punctuate the twang of electric guitars and keyboards.

But there are also slow country songs, redolent of lost lovers, lovers and pick-up trucks, during which couples clasp each other tightly, alternately bending, whirling or quietly indulging in displays of affection. Particularly in bars frequented by authentic cowhands and students, there is also a measure of aimless staggering around the corner pool table.

The new popularity has turned off a number of southwesterners who preferred it when EVs (Eastern visitors) looked like EVs and turquoise belt buckles weren't sold in convenience grocery stores. But they learned to live with barbed wire and polyester Levi's, and it looks like ersatz country is around for a while.

All of these clubs, in the Southwest or in Urban Cowboy country, exude a basically jubilant atmosphere, as dancers swing out to such raucously mournful favorites as "Here I Am Again Mixing Misery and Glee" and "I'm Goin' Back to Texas to Be One More Horse's Ass."



A fall off "Super El Toro," the mechanical bronco.



A recent night at the Big Dipper in Washington.



## Crash Language Courses: No Magic, Few Miracles

by Nancy Beth Jackson

PARIS — When Paul Kaestle, a management consultant with Booz-Allen & Hamilton, signed up for a four-week, nine-hour-a-day French course, he didn't expect the intensive program to teach him a novice, how to talk like a native in one month. It didn't.

"The course was useful and well done, but learning any language requires hard work and mindless repetition," says Kaestle, who had already learned Portuguese during an 18-month assignment in Brazil. "An intensive course builds a bigger base faster."

Intensive, semi-intensive, accelerated, Total Immersion (a copyright name), crash course — whatever the label, it means measuring language study in weeks instead of semesters. Whatever the title, it costs more than less concentrated approaches. But for those it attracts — particularly international businessmen — time is scarcer than money.

What is an intensive language program? It's no painless road to mastering a new language. Whether classes are held four or nine hours a day, for two weeks or two months, privately or in small groups, through language labs or lunch in sidewalk cafes, at the office or in a language camp, concentrated language study is grueling, sometimes frustrating. Even strong men have been known to cry.

Grammar is downplayed, conversation emphasized in a sink and swim atmosphere. Pedagogy varies. Berlitz stresses phrases and learning a language the way a child would. The Institut de Seine in Paris teaches students to listen to the language first and views language study as a mathematical problem "playing with verbs and pronouns as you would a computer." Whatever the method, the object is to use the language immediately.

One international executive figures the cost of a crash course averages \$30 an hour. Companies often receive group rates. Berlitz, one of the most costly, charges about \$5,700 for four weeks, nine hours daily, lunch included.

Students often enter intensive courses expecting miracles, but language schools soften their advertising pitches by saying that no one technique works equally for everyone. Berlitz executives frankly admit that Total Immersion benefits rapidly decline if the language is not put to work immediately.

One woman, who teaches both extended and intensive English courses in Paris, says she isn't exaggerating when she recalls a Frenchman who was only able to say "I am" and "You are" after a month of intensive classes. As far as she is concerned, "an intensive program is total illusion."

So why bother? First of all, intensive courses work for many people like Kaestle, who followed his crash program with almost daily tutoring. Mark Sutton, an American Baptist minister for a French-speaking congregation near Lyons, can compare traditional and intensive approaches. He was introduced to French in a six-month "classical-approach-to-language" course at a small Baptist school in Paris in 1976. "It gave me a good Biblical vocabulary but I couldn't speak street French. I was pretty well lost." Last month he ended a monthlong intensive program in Paris. "I was really tired but I enjoyed it. It gets you into the French language well."

Businessmen or technical personnel may also have immediate, specific needs for a language, as in the case of oil drillers assigned to the Middle East or the North Sea. The Compagnie Francaise des Petroles Total trains its own people (90 percent in English, 10 percent in French, German, Arabic), who spend up to three months in concentrated study with teachers who know the required technical vocabulary. If time allows, students are sent to England to private schools for additional training.

Whether companies choose in-house programs, language schools or hire private tutors, intensive programs often are easier to schedule than a few hours a week. Stretching out the experience, especially for executives, only means increasing the dropout rates, finds Mary Crispin, in charge of training, recruitment and communications for Citibank in Paris. Job demands take precedence over classes.

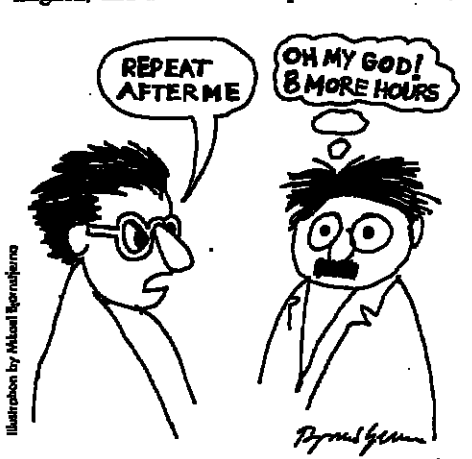
The dropout rate is one reason some firms have created their own in-house language programs. At companies like Citibank and IBM in Paris, language study becomes a 9-to-5 job. During in-house courses, scheduled by the week and repeated throughout the year, employees have no other job responsibilities.

Companies operating in France are encouraged by tax laws to offer educational classes for employees, but many companies pay for language training themselves simply because they consider it a good investment in person-

nel. Japanese companies reportedly send no one abroad who cannot speak the language of the country of assignment. "That's why Japan is the No. 1 builder of automobiles," says one language school executive. "Language is the nerve of the economic pulse. If you can't talk, you can't sell."

The same language school executive admits that not all languages are of equal importance in international business. He puts German and Italian behind English, particularly American English, and French. "For political reasons."

Ask not only for the brochures and prices but the names of former students and a sample lesson. Spend some time at the school and try to insist on meeting your teachers; you will be spending so much time together, you'd better like each other. Talk to the students, as well.



As one company training director put it, international firms encourage employees to learn whatever language is spoken where they work.

Despite the rigors of learning a language, employees have proved receptive. At Citibank in Paris, enrollment for English classes is up 60 percent this year. Motivation: English is the language of internal memos, the home office and visiting company dignitaries.

As Richard Nichol, an American who heads the 500-student language training section at Total, explains it: "To young people on the ball in the petroleum business, it has become immediately obvious that the people moving around to interesting jobs, going to foreign countries, doing interesting things not only have to have technical knowledge but they have to have two languages — English and French."

Enrollment at private schools reflects sim-

ilar interest. Business has nearly doubled at the Paris branch of the London-based International Language Centers in the last two years with about 600 students (not all in intensive courses) enrolled in English classes at any one time and these figures look paltry next to the Tokyo ones, with two and a half times the business.

How to find a crash course if a company doesn't offer one or the training director doesn't maintain a list of recommended schools? Investigate the local branch of an international language school offering intensive courses in one or more languages, such as Berlitz, Eurocentres, Goethe Institut, Lingua, International Language Center, Lingua (known as the Richard Lewis School in Paris, Cambridge School in Portugal). Ask colleagues about good non-chain schools.

Intensive courses abound, their effectiveness varying according to their programs but also to the individual student, his language aptitude and needs. There is no magic. "Language courses are sold like fruits and vegetables," says one candid language teacher.

Ask not only for the brochures and prices but the names of former students and a sample lesson. Spend some time at the school and try to insist on meeting your teachers; you will be spending so much time together, you'd better like each other. Talk to the students, as well.

Ask about the academic credentials and specific language training preparation of the teachers. Despite what you may be paying, many schools pay teachers very badly, which naturally affects their motivation. Try to inquire discreetly how much the teachers are being reimbursed. Training directors and former students also caution that mastery of a second language does not necessarily make anyone an effective teacher.

And though it may sound obvious, know what to expect. Says Kaestle: "Many people enter intensive language courses with promises that are unrealistic. The popular mythology is that after a month of intensive course you can go to work and you're fluent."

"I am not sure it matters a lot whether you spread the hours over 18 months or do it in an intensive course," he adds. "There is no easy solution to learning a language. No matter how you spend the time getting yourself immersed, it is a hell of a lot of work."

## London's Warehouse Theatre

by Henry Popkin

LONDON — Deep in a network of narrow streets not far from Covent Garden is the small and unpretentious Warehouse Theatre, its auditorium, up one flight of well-worn steps from the street, has been since 1977 the home of the Royal Shakespeare Company's Warehouse Theatre, founded on the sound theory that one good offbeat theater deserves another.

It came into the world three years after the RSC opened the Other Place in Stratford-upon-Avon. Both are dedicated primarily to presenting challenging new plays, mainly plays of social comment, and to the resourceful use of actors under contract to the RSC.

Although it is a common complaint that the Royal Shakespeare gets woefully inadequate funding from the Arts Council, the Warehouse has not compromised its high principles to win commercial success. Even so, commercial success has occasionally sought out the Warehouse. Pam Gems' "Piaf," which originated at the Other Place, went from the Warehouse to prosperity on the West End. Willy Russell's "Educating Rita," a Warehouse original, also made it to the West End.

A more recent arrival at the Warehouse (and another product of the Other Place) was Nikolai Erdman's "The Suicide," a hilarious Russian comedy that was banned in Moscow when it was written half a century ago. This play's hero, humiliated by his lack of employment and additionally embarrassed by his wife's ability to hold a job, threatens to kill himself. At once, others who have complaints against society descend upon and implore him to announce that he is dying for one of their good causes — the intelligentsia, poetry, the meat industry or whatever.

The Warehouse's lively production (directed by Ron Daniels, who runs the Other Place) may not follow "Piaf" down its path of high profit in the West End, but it drew American attention to this play. A version starring Derek Jacobi is now playing on Broadway and other regional theaters in the United States will stage it during the year. It will return to London at the Aldwych on Jan. 21.

"No Limits to Love," the current production, premiered in the theater, runs until Nov. 5. Written by the late David Mercer, the play

deals with the tangled emotions of a menage trois.

The Warehouse, like the Other Place, fits from the public's natural interest in seeing Royal Shakespeare actors at close quarters; in more contemporary plays than usual, dead, one of the main objectives of these ancillary theaters is to refresh these classic actors by giving them modern roles.

Fans of the Royal Shakespeare's recent Aldwych success, "Nicholas Nickleby," for example, could see their old Dickensian favor playing Soviet citizens in "The Suicide," would-be suicide of the title was played by cholas Nickleby himself, Roger Rees, many other familiar "Nickleby" facts turn up in totally different characterizations.

Among those proclaiming the need for meaningful suicide, the spokesman for the intelligentsia was Edward Petherbridge, played Nickleby's faithful friend, New Noggs, while the representative of the world poetry was David Threlkell, Nickleby's reticent companion, Smike.

A Russian writer is a bit unusual for Warehouse, where the intention is to create encouraging climate for new writing. It is the writer, but in London it must have special concern not to compete with other writers. Continually, it must try to avoid p that could as easily be done at the Royal C (with which it competes for a younger, more young dramatists, Hampstead or the Bush.

The Warehouse shares with these other steps an interest in social criticism, but it some special advantages. In particular, at the large Royal Shakespeare Compan actors and the capacity for offering comic plays on its flexible stage. The com plays may provide a special opportunity broad comment on the social landscape.

In addition, the Warehouse forms firm, tinning relationships with the dramatists it encouraged — most of them unknown to general public, like Peter Whelan, but a with growing reputations, like Barrie K and Howard Brenton. A new work, "The Play" by Ron Hutchinson, the Royal S spare Company's resident writer in 1977 opens on Nov. 18.

The ultimate success or failure of the Warehouse must be measured by the work of writers as these.

## International datebook

### AUSTRIA

GRAZ, Styria Autumn. Includes: Graz Congress — Oct. 19 (Austrian premiere); "Jahreszeiten" (Rihm), Oct. 24; Constance Navratil soprano, Kurturhaus — Oct. 22-Nov. 15; "Gerhard Rühm: 50 Years of Pictorial Works," exhibition, Neue Galerie — Oct. 18-Nov. 9; "Contemporary Art from the Netherlands," exhibition.

(Beethoven, Dvorak), Oct. 24; Joerg Demus piano (Chopin, Debussy), Oct. 25; "Akademischer Theater — Oct. 20; "Sappho" (Grillparzer), Oct. 21; "Iphigenie auf Tauris" (Goethe), Oct. 22 and 24; "Night and Day" (Stoppard), Oct. 23; "Clavigo" (Goethe), Oct. 24; "International Theatre (tel: 31.62.72) — To Dec. 20: "Our Town" (Wilders).

### BEELGIUM

ANTWERP, Koninklijke Vlaamse Opera — Oct. 18: "Lohengrin," Oct. 19: "Otello," Oct. 24-26: Flanders Ballet. BRUSSELS, Palais des Beaux-Arts — To Oct. 29: "L'oiseau Bleu" (Maeterlinck), Rideau de Bruxelles. Oct. 19: Ella Fitzgerald, Count Basie. Oct. 23: Midreite Folies Orchestra, Acker Bilk and his Paramount Jazz Band, Balis Novak Trio. Oct. 24: George

Theatre Royal de la Monnaie (tel: 02/218.12.01) — Oct. 19, 22, 25, 28 and 31: "Il Trovatore" (Verdi). MONS, Musee des Beaux-Arts (tel: 065/34.64.25) — To Nov. 30: "Van Gogh in Belgium," exhibition.

### ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH, Winter Gardens (tel: 026446) — Oct. 18: Mary O'Hara. Oct. 19: Leiden Wainwright III, Oct. 24: Louis Bellon & the Big Band Explosion. Oct. 25: The Shadows. CHICHESTER, Chichester Festival Theatre (tel: 0243/78.13.12) — Oct. 22-26: International Jazz Festival. Includes: Oct. 22: Ella Fitzgerald, Oct. 23: Midreite Folies Orchestra, Acker Bilk and his Paramount Jazz Band, Balis Novak Trio. Oct. 24: George

Shearing, Kai Winding/Dan Lusher Trombone Quintet.

LONDON, Royal Academy of Arts — Oct. 18-Dec. 14: "British Art Now: An American Perspective," exhibition. British Museum — To April 20: "The Drawings of Antoine Watteau," "British Figure Drawings," "Asian Art: New Acquisitions 1970-1980" and "Dutch Landscape Prints of the 17th Century," exhibitions. Royal Festival Hall (tel: 928.31.91) — Oct. 18: At 6:15: Count Basie, at 9: Sonny Rollins. Oct. 18: "The Importance of Being Earnest" (Wilde). Oct. 19: "Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13) — To Dec. 14: "Thomas Gainsborough," exhibition. Aldwych Theatre (tel: 836.53.32) — "Juno and the Paycock" (O'Casey). Royal Shakespeare Company. Oct. 18: "The Merchant of Venice" (Shakespeare). Oct. 20: "The Merchant of Venice" (Shakespeare). Oct. 21: "The Merchant of Venice" (Shakespeare). Oct. 22: "The Merchant of Venice" (Shakespeare). Oct. 23: "The Merchant of Venice" (Shakespeare). Oct. 24: "The Merchant of Venice" (Shakespeare). Oct. 25: "The Merchant of Venice" (Shakespeare). Oct. 26: "The Merchant of Venice" (Shakespeare). Oct. 27: "The Merchant of Venice" (Shakespeare). Oct. 28: "The Merchant of Venice" (Shakespeare). Oct. 29: "The Merchant of Venice" (Shakespeare). Oct. 30: "The Merchant of Venice" (Shakespeare). Oct. 31: "The Merchant of Venice" (Shakespeare).

MANCHESTER, Gallery of Modern Art (tel: 061/236.94.22) — To Nov. 16: "William Lewis" (1882-1957), retrospective. STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Royal Shakespeare Theatre (tel: 0789-29.22.71) — Royal Shakespeare Company, RST — Oct. 18-Nov. 4: "Richard II," "The Other Place" (Rudkin). "Hansel and Gretel" (Rudkin).

### FRANCE

CRETEIL, Maison des Arts Andre Malraux (tel: 899.94.50) — Oct. 21: Dexter Gordon. PARIS, Centre Culturel du Marais — Oct. 23-Nov. 5: "Daily Life in Vietnam," photo exhibition. Comedie des Champs-Elysees (tel: 723.37.21) — "Madame est Sortie" (Jardine). "Karl International France, 268 boulevard St-Germain, Paris 7 — To Dec. 31: "Chinese cloth collages," exhibition. Palais des Congres (tel: 758.27.78) — To Nov. 11: Julien Clerc. Petit Palais (tel: 265.12.73) — To Feb. 1: "The Sacred Image in Thailand," exhibition. "Nouveau Drouot, 9 rue Drouot, Paris 9 — Oct. 24: Japanese stamps from the Ernest le Ved collection. Hippodrome — Oct. 24-26, 31 and Nov. 1: "Continental Cowboy," rodeo and country music festival (tel: 846.30.33/205.41.12). Grand Palais — Oct. 23-29: "7th International Fair of Contemporary Art," exhibition. "Festival d'Automne" Includes: Musee d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris — To Nov. 30: "Stravinsky," exhibition. Odéon (tel: 325.70.32) — Oct. 21-26: "Gross und Klein" (Strauss).

Comedie Francaise, Theatre Gerard Philipe, Saint-Denis (tel: 243.00.59) — Oct. 22: "Capitaine Corcoran" (Gautier). Centre Georges Pompidou — Oct. 22-25: "Perfect Lives (Private Parts)" (Ashley). American Center — Oct. 18: Joan Jonas, workshop. Oct. 20 and 27: Joao La Barbara, workshop.

### HONG KONG

HONG KONG, To Nov. 1: Hong Kong Arts Festival (tel: 5/22.72.71). Includes: Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra, Oct. 23-25: Hong Kong Chinese Orchestra, Oct. 24-25: Korean National Dance Company, Theatre — Oct. 18: Philippines Dance Theatre, Oct. 22: Martial Dances and Drums of India, Oct. 24-25: New Zealand Maori Cultural and Performing Arts Group. Hong Kong Museum of Art (tel: 5/22.41.27) — To Oct. 20: "Six Masters of Early Qing and Their Followers," exhibition. To Nov. 2: "Contemporary Philippine Art," exhibition in conjunction with Festival of Asian Arts, Oct. 21-Dec. 21: "An Anthology of Chinese Ceramics," exhibition. Oct. 22-Nov. 4: "Contemporary Singapore Painting," exhibition. Tsuen Wan Town Hall (tel: 12/44.01.44) — Oct. 19: Chan Sun-kuen, Lee Shing-ling, piano. Oct. 25: Pan Asia Symphony Orchestra.

### IRELAND

WEXFORD, Oct. 22-Nov. 2: Opera Festival (tel: 053/22.24.0). Includes: Oct. 22, 25, 28 and 31: "Edgar" (Puccini).

### JAPAN

KYOTO, Heian Shrine — Oct. 22: "Jidai Matsuri" (Festival of Eras). "Yuki Shrine, Kurama — Oct. 22: Fire Festival. TOKYO, National Museum of Western Art, Ueno Park (tel: 828.51.31) — Oct. 18: "Ancient Greek Art of the Aegean Islands," exhibition. Okura Shokoku Museum (tel: 583.07.81) — To Oct. 26: "Noh Costumes and Masks," exhibition.

### THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.98.71). Grote Zaal — Oct. 18: Rotterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Edoardo Mata conductor, Lynn Har-

Alpha Gallery, 7 Alexandra Av — Oct. 20-26: "Kobayashi Hoi," exhibition of landscape paintings.

### SPAIN

BARCELONA, International Festival (tel: 317.99.28). Includes: 20: Vermeer Quartet (Mozart, Beethoven), Oct. 21-22: La Grande Ensemble Chantre du Roy, Chantre Jean Vocal Ensemble, Jean-Claude Mal conductor (Jaquez, Lully, Rameau, MADRID, Juan March Foundation "Matise," exhibition.

### SWITZERLAND

GENEVA, Galerie Craxi — To 31: "Henry Moore," sculpture, 1 graphs.

## OF SPECIAL INTEREST

### THREE EUROPEAN JAZZ FESTIVALS

Three important European jazz festivals begin the end of this month.

The Volkskammer will house the Zurich Jazz Festival Oct. 31-Nov. 2. To jazz legend Miles Davis, who will be the main attraction, will be the Swiss Trio, Sonny Rollins Quartet, Nov. 1: Barbara Thompson, Arthur-Blythe and Chris Blue, Nov. 2: (Information: tel: Zurich 01/216.21.27).

The 17th Berlin Jazz Festival (Oct. 28-Nov. 2) features 37 acts including the Golden Eagles and Dr. Goldgold on Oct. 28; the Youth International Choir, "The French Connection" with Michel Lockwood, and two Russian bands, "Wishchenko Goshko Trio," and "Miroslav Kostov's 'Arsenal'." Oct. 29: "The Kantele/Musica" (S. Kantele). Oct. 30: "Jazz and Blues" (Edgar). Nov. 1 and 2: "Jazz and Blues" (Edgar). Nov. 2: (Information: tel: Berlin 263.44).

The Paris festival (Oct. 29-Nov. 5), features: Steve Phillips/John Surin/Serie, Dorey Gillespie, Phil Woods, Edja Kanga/African roots in music, "Claude Bolling Trio, Marc Thomas Quartet, Sugar Blue Band, Sam Rivers and Archie Shepp. A selection of jazz films including "Jazzman the Blues."

Miles Davis' and "Jazz Reinhardt" will be shown during the festival at the Cinema du Marais (Information: tel: Paris 46.11.11, Paris: tel: 74.31.36).

Count Basie is now touring Europe. Schedule: London Oct. 18; Brussels, Oct. 19; Paris, Oct. 22; The Hague, Oct. 24; Dusseldorf, Oct. 26; Copenhagen, Oct. 27; Stockholm, Oct. 28; Helsinki, Oct. 30; Bergen, Nov. 2; Oslo, Nov. 3; Hamburg, Nov. 5; Vienna, Nov. 10; Stuttgart, Nov. 11; Munich, Nov. 13; Frankfurt, Nov. 14; Zurich, Nov. 16; Lyon, Nov. 17. Some of the concerts will also feature his

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# 'The Old Man Mad About Drawing'

by Michael Gibson

PARIS — Katsushika Hokusai was only one of his names — he had more than 50 other "principal" names, along with a few "secondary" ones. He was born in 1760 and died, at the age of 90, in 1849.

During this long lifetime, it is estimated that he produced about 13,500 prints and drawings. At the age of 75 he published a book entitled "Once Hokusai, Today the Old Man Mad About Drawing." As he lay dying his daughter Oy-ei heard him murmur: "If I could only have just five more years I could become a really great painter."

The Centre Culturel du Marais (28 rue des Francs-Bourgeois, Paris 3) is devoting an encyclopedic show to the work of Hokusai and the age in which he lived until Jan. 4.

Keeping track of Hokusai turns out to be a complicated task, not only because he produced so abundantly and changed names with abandon, but also because he would hand over the name he relinquished to one of the younger artists of his school, who would then continue producing in his style and using his signature.

He seems to have been somewhat of a maverick. He changed residences at least as often as he changed names, moving "when the place got too dirty to clean, or when the landlord would no longer extend credit." Despite his real success as an artist, Hokusai lived in poverty, possibly because he was totally immersed in his work.

This did not prevent him from occasionally undertaking something spectacular to attract the attention of the public. In 1804, he had an immense sheet of paper laid out in a temple courtyard — a sheet of 240 square meters — and painted a portrait of Daruma, a Zen patriarch, using various brooms and a bag of rice imbued with ink as brushes. The finished work was raised onto a scaffolding by means of pulleys, and the crowd that came to view it, according to one Japanese author, looked like an army of ants around a piece of cake.

Hokusai's work begins in a competent but conventional vein with portraits of actors. Nothing in his early work suggests that he would become a major figure in Japanese art, and he himself dismissed all he had done before the age of 75 as unworthy of interest, but one can disagree with such severity and note that around his 40th year his manner undergoes some radical changes.

Without going into the awkward business of dates — experts are still trying to untangle his chronology — it is interesting to see where his originality actually resides. In part it is a result of his choice of subject matter. Hokusai abandoned conventional pretty ladies and actors and began to depict scenes of daily life with an energy that was quite new.

He was a careful observer of the world, of nature, of human attitudes. And his renderings of nature were lively and fantastic. The wind blows, rain falls, people try to keep their wares from flying away; they seek shelter under their broad hats or under the monumental leaves of what looks like a giant rhubarb plant.

Hokusai is brilliantly evocative, rather than naturalistic. His most famous work shows a towering wave full of foamy curls and claws that are pure graphic invention. It suggests the wave's awesome size and power far better than a more realistic rendering could.

Another originality of Hokusai's work is his use of color. One famous series of prints is entitled "36 views of Mount Fuji" (there are actually 46). In one, the mountain is a uniform rust red; in another it is brown and black; in a third it is Prussian blue (a recent Dutch import). His use of color, in fact, is without parallel in Western art until Van Gogh — who, incidentally, was familiar with the work of Hokusai's disciple, Hiroshige.

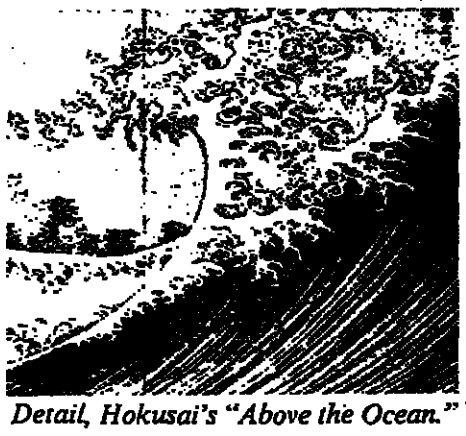
A further innovation in Hokusai's work comes from his having seen Western landscapes, no doubt works brought in from Holland by Dutch merchants. He departs from the traditional treatment of landscape, sets the viewer at ground level rather than on an imaginary vantage point, and introduces perspective of a Western type. This is not true of all his work — his "waterfall" series uses an oriental organization of space — but it is dominant and admirably used.

Hokusai had an encyclopedic bent, and his books of pictures ("Mangwa") give free rein to his inclination. Insects, birds, reptiles, plants, seashells, water carriers, waves, dogs, swimmers and bathers are observed with the greatest accuracy. This sense of observation carries over into his larger prints. His landscapes have a sweep that sometimes evokes Pieter Bruegel, as do his human figures — most of the time you can't see their faces. When you do, however, they have no individuality: either conventionally blank, or making equally blank grimaces. They reveal themselves through gesture and attitude, not through any facial expression.

This is not surprising. Hokusai lived in a strongly hierarchical society in which the individual as such had less reality than the social position that identified him and placed him in the scheme of things. His society, however, like Bruegel's, was marked by the rise of a powerful merchant class in which artists found their patrons, a class whose outlook would replace the feudal view of preceding centuries.

His age was on the verge of change and indeed, if Commodore Perry did succeed in "opening" Japan to the rest of the world a decade after Hokusai's death, it was because important interests within the country favored the idea. Hokusai's work is a splendid chronicle of an age as well as of the original outlook of an artist with a passion — a "madness" — and with an independent eye and mind.

The show also includes an important selection of kimonos, netsuke and other objects that give an idea of the refinement of crafts in Hokusai's day.



Detail, Hokusai's "Above the Ocean."

# Islamic Art Put to the Test

by Souren Melikian

LONDON — All the professionals concerned with Islamic art were waiting for the week of Islamic sales, traditionally held in the fall in Paris and London, to measure the impact of current political developments on the market. The weird nature of this market, characterized by erratic, unpredictable price patterns, has emerged more strongly than ever.

A curtain raiser was the Oct. 10 auction in Paris of Leonard Linton's collection of astronomical instruments, including some good Islamic pieces. Even this had a touch of the bizarre. First, the three most important Islamic astrolabes in the collection were all bought in. Two were Iranian. True, the Iranians who bought until the revolution are no longer in the running. However, Arabs also buy them, and the third was Arab anyway. Made in 1304-1305 in the Moorish kingdom of Granada by an important artist called Ahmad ibn Husayn ibn Bassa, it failed to reach its reserve price and was bought in by Linton, who was attending his own sale.

Few professionals were aware that Linton decided to sell partly because he dreaded the damage caused to his instruments by the salty air of his seaside home. He was amazed to see how his pieces looked after cleaning. Also, one of his drills in California had just struck oil. He no longer wanted to sell and bought back some of his old friends.

But there is another reason for the prices, well below the estimates, fetched by Linton's other astrolabes. Some of the inscriptions engraved on one or two instruments called "Moghul" — spelled "Mughal" in the catalog — and supposed to be of the 17th or early 18th century, look suspiciously clumsy given the high standards observed by calligraphers in Islamic India at that time. Could not, for instance, that astrolabe dated June 21, 1691 and inscribed with the signature of Muhammad Moqim Hamid be much later? If so, it was not worth the 77,000 francs suggested before the sale and was dearly paid even at 55,000 francs.

The general uncertainty that surrounds so many Islamic objects of art was even more apparent in the sales held at Sotheby's and Christie's from Oct. 13-16. Combined with a perceptible reticence among Middle Eastern buyers that had been partly responsible for the dramatic rise in prices in the mid-1970s, this resulted in a very patchy price pattern.

It is highly significant that the one item that soared sky high, wildly beyond Sotheby's expectations, was an object of art that did not raise the remotest doubt concerning period, provenance and authenticity. A bronze ewer with silver inlaid decorations from the eastern Iranian province of Khorasan, circa 1200, the object is remarkable for its state of preservation, including the virtually intact silver inlay. Only the handle is missing. This is the first time since the Octave Homberg sale in the 1930s that an Iranian ewer of similar importance has appeared at auction. It was bought by a London gallery, presumably bidding on behalf of a Middle Eastern client against another London gallery probably doing the same.

Compared with medieval objects of art of similar magnitude from Western Europe, this is not a considerable price, but within its own field it is the highest ever paid at auction, three times the most optimistic estimates. It was bought at £205,000 by a London gallery.

The contrast with the rest of Sotheby's objects of art sale is striking. Prices went up and down, following no rational sequence. Metalwork, the ewer notwithstanding, clearly does not inspire unqualified enthusiasm. The better pieces often fetched much lower prices than others very much open to criticism.

One of the best bowls, a late 12th-century vessel from Iran with a beautiful shape and finely engraved calligraphy, was bought by the University of Malaya in Kuala Lumpur for \$423. But objects of little or no interest because they are made up of different bits that do not belong fetched much more, such as a candlestick called "Syrian." Though probably Iranian, it sold for a whopping \$1,220.

Several labels called for similar correction, reflecting the current state of scholarship. This largely explains the weakness of the market regardless of any events. An "Iranian Bronze Candlestick, circa 15th century," is in fact a 17th-century Turkish candlestick. A "Turkish Iron Battle-Axe, 18th century" is a typical Central European version of the Turkish type, with no parallel in Turkish art. And so on.

These occasional lapses are mild compared with the bloopers in Christie's catalog of Oct. 15' sale of Islamic art, including "Hispano-Moresque Steel Bowl, 15th century" that is in fact an Iranian bowl made of light bronze in the 9th or 10th century, while "Rare Turkish Silver and Gold Inlaid Cof Ewer, 15th-16th century" is unlikely to be later than late 19th century. The inlaid metal just don't exist in early metalwork.

When the market is confronted with basic problems it becomes almost impossible to assess the effect of external factors.

Not so the miniatures and calligraphy of the Iranian world and Islamic India. These reasonably well known and have long been a real market that includes many Western buyers. The verdict this week is that endgame has been played in some areas but that remains on the whole sound. As in other fields the lesser items showed signs of weakness were not apparent last spring, but rare manuscripts and miniatures are still strong.

Sotheby's, a Persian manuscript of the nominal tables compiled in the mid-15th century for the Timurid Sultan of Iran, U Beg, rose to £24,530, and an exceedingly illuminated prayer scroll 10 meters long of same period from Egypt zoomed to £5,575.

For the first time, however, the bidding high-quality miniatures from Moghul India was slightly restrained. Two important manuscripts from the 17th century, a historical chronicle, Rashid ad-Din's "Compendium of Histories," were respectively sold at £21,000 and £25,000, within their pre-sale estimates.

Christie's, which was selling a remnant group of early 17th-century drawings and letters, some of which were close to the estimates and a few items did not sell at all. However, one of the rarest pieces, an extraordinary late 17th-century miniature of a scene depicting a debate in a landscape, and its symbolism, went up to £2,350, devalued its imperfect condition.

Overall, the market for Islamic art is slow down but not collapsing. Much the same is true elsewhere. Current events may, a most, have put a stop to speculative aimed at rich Middle Easterners inhibited by excessive knowledge of the field. And can hardly do any harm to anyone.

## ART EXHIBITIONS

PARIS

**Galerie Maeght**  
15 octobre 1980  
13 rue de Téhéran Paris 8  
**Bram van Velde**  
retrospective  
14 rue de Téhéran Paris 8  
**Riopelle**  
cartels  
22 octobre - 29 octobre 1980  
**FIAC**  
Grand Palais  
**la Galerie Maeght présente**  
**Richard Lindberg**  
**Saul Steinberg**

**GALERIE CAILLEUX**  
136, faubourg Saint-Honoré - 75008 Paris  
**Landscapes**  
**from WATTEAU to VERNET**  
from September 23 to October 30

**GALERIE MATIGNON**  
18, Ave. Matignon, 75008 Paris, 266.60.32  
**YVES BRAYER**  
Oeuvres d'Espagne  
October 7-November 15

**VERCEL**  
presents  
**SABAIC**  
"Fies sur Bristol"  
octobre 5 - novembre 8  
9, AVENUE MATIGNON  
PARIS-8<sup>e</sup> 256.25.19

**Galerie du Dragon**  
19 rue du Dragon Paris 6<sup>e</sup>  
**SINCE 1955**  
Cremonez...Latta  
Rozovsky...Skira...et al.  
From October 14 to December 6  
Tel: 584.24.19

**GALERIE MERMOZ**  
**PRE-COLUMBIAN ART**  
6 Rue Jean-Mermoz (8<sup>e</sup>)  
059.82.44

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2, av. Matignon - Paris 8<sup>e</sup>  
Tel. 228.70.74  
Monday-Saturday 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

**Wally Findlay George V**  
Hôtel George V - 723.54.00  
**MICHEL-HENRY**  
31, av. George V - Paris 8<sup>e</sup>  
Daily 10 a.m. - 9 p.m.  
Sundays 7 p.m. - 9 p.m.

**PARIS**  
**DENISE RENE PARIS**  
196 Bd. St. Germain - 222.77.57  
**FIAC 80:**  
**PERSONAL EXHIBITIONS**  
**ARP HERBIN**  
**CHRISTEL DENISE RENE STOCKHOLM**  
GROUP EXHIBITION  
**CONSTRUCTIVE ABSTRACT ART**

**7<sup>e</sup> FIAC/GRAND PALAIS PARIS**  
23-29 October 1980 (One-Man-Show)  
**A.F. SUNDBERG**  
GALERIE MAIRBACH, Krugstrasse 54, CH-3 Bern 8  
Switzerland - Tel. 031/224205 - 223825  
Information sent on request

**GALLERIA IL GABRIANO - ROME**  
**TSAROUCHIS**  
PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS  
**FIAC 80 - Stand M-11**  
GRAND PALAIS - PARIS  
October 23-29, 1980

**NEW YORK**  
**BALTHUS BRAQUE ERNST**  
**GIACOMETTI KANDINSKY**  
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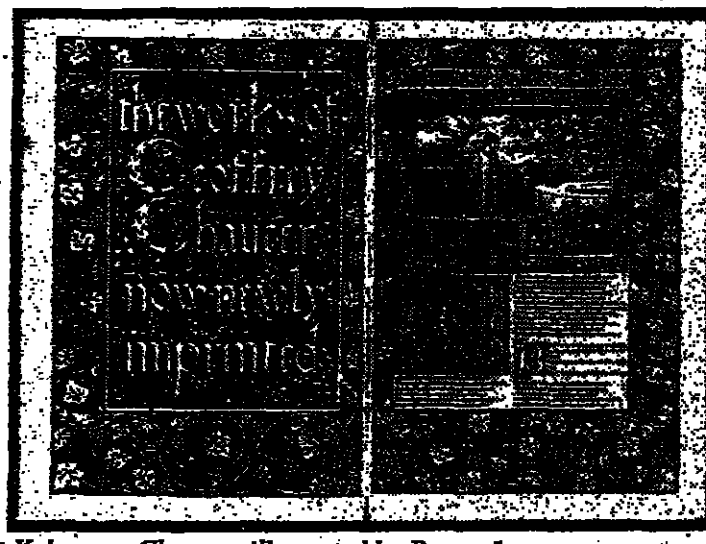
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## William Morris at 'the Other Place'

CAMBRIDGE, England — William Morris was an Oxford man. "As to Cambridge, it is rather a hole of a place, and can't compare for a moment with Oxford," he wrote when young, adding: "It is such a very different kind of place too, that one feels inclined to laugh, at least I do, when I think of it." And yet, although Morris is so much associated with Oxford, he left his mark on Cambridge, too.

When the Victorian architect George Frederick Bodley restored Queens' College hall he asked Morris to make painted tiles for the fireplace in 1862-64 and roof decorations in 1875.

In the 1880s he commissioned Morris to design stained glass for his new Church of All Saints, Jesus Lane, and for his restorations to



Kelmscott Chaucer, illustrated by Burne-Jones.

Jesus College Chapel, where the firm also did the decorations for the roof. This is their most spectacular work in Cambridge. Jesus Chapel can be easily seen, but All Saints is redundant, deconsecrated and closed and threatened with partial demolition.

The exhibition "Morris & Company in Cambridge" at the Fitzwilliam Museum shows drawings and designs and large transparencies of the stained glass. The interest is in bound to create may save the church: it contains many beautiful designs and objects from the museum's large holdings of the works of Morris and his associates and is supplemented with paintings and drawings by his Pre-Raphaelite friends and photographs of the work of the Victorian architects who worked in Cambridge in a kindred spirit to Morris.

Morris, Marshall, Faulkner & Co. was founded in 1891 and became Morris & Co. in 1874. The most active members were the painter Burne-Jones, the architect Philip Webb and Morris himself, although the painters Ford Madox Brown and Dante Gabriel Rossetti made contributions in the early years. As well as stained glass, the company produced furniture, wallpapers, textiles and carpets. After the reorganization, Morris concentrated on wallpapers and textiles, which was what he was best at. He was as deeply distrustful of the new aniline dyes as he was of machine production, and made experiments with vegetable dyes.

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## Miro Honored



Miro at the inauguration of Sala Tizpolo in Madrid.

MADRID — When Joan Miro received the Gold Medal of Bellas Artes from King Juan Carlos recently in the Palace of the Arts, the plaza in front of the Palace of Exhibitions was renamed in the painter's honor. Above the entrance is his newly installed huge ceramic mural.

Simultaneously, a magnificent exhibition of 100 prints was put on display in the recently restored Sala Tizpolo in the Arbos building, located in the center of the capital in the Plaza de San Martin. Covering the period 1952-1975, the prints, 67 etchings and 33 lithographs are donations from the collection of Aime Maeght, Gallery of Barcelona Joan Miro himself.

Miro, a lively 87 years, participated personally in all important happenings. When it came time to receive his served honors, he came work daily in his Majorcan wife Pilar. Asked if he was King when he was in Madrid, he answered, "Oh, I never, neither a working man nor on vacation."



## BUSINESS BRIEFS

## Plans Temporary Layoffs of 25,000

General Motors said Friday that it will lay off about half of its workforce for 10 days over the next few weeks to prevent excessive stockpiling.

GM said it would cut output by about 30,000 vehicles, a spokesman for the company said, adding that GM's car sales were down 10 percent in September compared with the same month last year, but a slight pickup since the beginning of October.

GM already has laid off workers for 17 days this year to

## Car Exports to U.S. Rise Slightly

Japan's automobile exports to the United States showed a slight increase in September while those to Western Europe and other markets continued at a high pitch, Finance Ministry reports.

Officials said exports of Japanese passenger cars to the United States rose 1.5 percent in September to 163,000 units, up 6.6 percent and those of trucks to 10,000 units, up 4.6 percent. Shipments to the EEC rose 29.2 percent to 10,000 units, and to the Middle East were up 37.4 percent, respectively.

GM's 1980 model year, announced that sticker prices of its cars will increase 4.8 percent, or about \$339. Datsun trucks average 12.7 percent, or \$800. The cheapest Datsun car, Model 210, now costs \$4,299. The cheapest U.S.-made car, a Chevrolet Chevette, is \$4,695.

## Luxembourg Veto of Steel Controls

Luxembourg Finance Minister Gaston Thorn said Friday that a West German veto of an emergency Common Market decision to limit steel exports would have serious political consequences.

Mr. Thorn said his Thursday night meeting with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and EEC Industry Commissioner Franz Josef Strauss "facilitated decision-making" in Bonn. He said it was likely that the West German Cabinet will approve the steel controls. But, he said, he hoped that the special controls would have serious consequences on the political level.

## Japan to Open TV Factory in China

Japan's Victor Co. said Friday it has completed a color television factory in Tientsin in northern China. The plant is expected to start production in November and will produce 150,000 sets annually.

Hitachi is building similar assembly plants in Peking and Shanghai.

## Iceland Questions Hibernia Estimates

Iceland's Ministry of Natural Resources said Friday that estimates of the Hibernia oil field off Newfoundland are more barrels of oil than the 50-percent chance of finding oil. The Icelandic Petroleum Directorate has concluded that the Canadian National Energy Board, the directorate said, was based on drilling and seismic data collected by the Canadian subsidiaries of Standard Oil of California.

The directorate's study says a 90-percent probability that the Hibernia field contains 2 billion barrels of oil and a 10-percent probability that it contains 1 billion barrels. Newfoundland cautioned, however, that its estimates are based on very limited drilling results.

## First Deficit-Free Balance in 15 Months

## Japan Posts Current Account Surplus

Japan's current account balance for the first 15 months of the year ended in September, the Ministry of Finance said Friday, after a 15-month deficit.

The current account balance in July 1979 was a deficit of \$2.4 billion, up from a deficit of \$1.2 billion in June. It remained in deficit in August and September, but by higher oil prices, the deficit grew to \$2.4 billion but has gradually diminished.

Exports of automobiles and other manufactured goods to the United States reached a record in September, up 26 percent from a year earlier. Exports of crude oil have fallen 10 percent.

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## NYSE Prices Drop Over Broad Area

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange declined over a wide area Friday as rising interest rates continued to undercut the market.

The market fell sharply Thursday after a warning by Henry Kaufman, the chief economist of Salomon Brothers and one of the most respected economists in the financial community, that double-digit interest rates are "here to stay" and said neither President Carter nor Ronald Reagan was likely to do much about inflation.

That downturn continued Friday morning, before the market retraced some of the loss ground by the afternoon.

The Dow Jones industrial average, off six points earlier Friday, was down 2.64 to close at 956.06. Declines led advances two to one as turnover slowed to 44 million shares from 65.45 million Thursday.

News that U.S. real gross national product grew by one percent in the third quarter was slightly better than Wall Street anticipated, but analysts said the difference was not enough to have much impact.

Late in the day, analysts said, traders moved to the sidelines to await the weekly banking figures. After the markets closed, the Federal Reserve reported that the nation's basic money supply, the M1-A, rose to a seasonally-adjusted average of \$385.8 billion in the week ended Oct. 8 from \$381.7 billion the previous week.

The broader money supply, the M2, increased to an average of \$409.7 billion in the week from a revised \$404.6 billion a week ago, it reported.

For the latest four weeks M1-A averaged \$384.1 billion, a 1.1-percent rate of gain from 13 weeks ago. M2 averaged \$407.4 billion in the four weeks, a 1.5-percent rate of increase in the statistical quarter.

The market decline emphasized once again the respect given Mr. Kaufman, who has achieved an impressive record of forecasting interest rate trends.

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## Intel Computes Its Rapid Decline

## An American Corporate Tragedy

"This is a company that was perceived as super-successful, and in less than a year it virtually collapsed. It didn't go to zero, it went well below zero."

— JAMES MALLOON, Intel spokesman

By Thomas J. Lucke  
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — After Intel had released its delayed 1979 annual report to the Securities and Exchange Commission, James Malloon called the company's performance "one of the real tragedies of the American corporate experience."

He said that the finances of San Francisco-based transportation and equipment leasing company "are much worse than we, or anybody else, would have thought six months ago" and the report's figures more than substantiated his remarks. Intel's net loss last year was \$433.3 million and its losses for the first six months of this year were estimated at over \$55 million.

The company also reported that its debt to more than 100 private lenders now stands at \$1.2 billion, exceeding its assets by roughly \$300 million. The report, known as a 10-K, said that Intel had a negative net worth at the end of last year of \$207.8 million.

Also Intel's chief operating officer and board chairman, Mr. Malloon joined the firm with a reputation as being a specialist in managing troubled companies and after serving as president of Pan American World Airways. He said that "either we see things come together in the next few months, or they are unlikely to come together at all."

He said that the 10-K was delayed because virtually all of the company's top executives during 1979 have since left the company.

Intel, which was formed in 1967 was at the time

involved in leasing railroad cars, aircraft, trucks and cargo containers for ships, and held insurance and financial service operations in addition to its computer business. During the last 18 months, it has sold almost all its holdings except for the railroad car and container leasing operations.

Although negotiations are under way with representatives of the banks and insurance companies holding Intel notes, and some preliminary agreements have been reached to lower its interest payments, the report stated that "there is no assurance" that a satisfactory restructuring of the company's debt can be agreed to. Without such a restructuring, the report said, Intel would have "no feasible alternative to seeking protection under the federal bankruptcy laws."

The 10-K also restated Intel's net income for 1978, which had previously been reported at \$47.4 million, or \$3.36 per share. The figure was reduced to \$21.5 million, or \$1.46 per share. The company said the restatement of 1978 earnings was necessary because of "insufficient documentation, employee misconduct and officer and employee inadvertence or oversight, among other causes."

Although the causes of the company's losses in 1979 were described as "complex and varied," the report attributed them chiefly to Intel's failure to anticipate the introduction of a new computer line, known as the 4300 series, by IBM.

The 10-K also disclosed that Intel had agreed in principle with a division of the GATX Corp. to sell substantially all the assets of Intel Air, subject to associated liabilities, for about \$12 million in cash, subject to a definitive contract and to the consent of other parties with interests in the assets.

## Gloomy Outlook Seen for EEC

AP-Dow Jones

BRUSSELS — The European Economic Community Commission predicted that a difficult recovery from the low growth and high unemployment lie ahead in 1981.

In its annual economic report Friday, the commission also stressed the importance of pursuing a steady policy of controlling monetary growth. And it said that member governments should collectively be prepared to increase their borrowing requirements next year.

In addition, the commission described the European Monetary System as an "essential component" in national monetary policy, and it said the process of creating a European Monetary Fund should strengthen the role of the joint floating bloc.

The report, which the commission adopted Wednesday and is forwarding to the EEC Ministerial Council to help it set policy guidelines for the nine member states — set down a rather gloomy set of estimates on EEC economic performance for 1980 and 1981, which were roughly in line with earlier forecasts.

It said the growth in gross domestic production would probably slump to 0.6 percent next year from 1.3 percent this year and that unemployment would surge to 6.8 percent of the EEC labor force from 6 percent.

Unemployment in the EEC rose to a record 7.1 million in September, up 3 percent in a month and 18.3 percent in a year, the European statistical agency, Eurostat, reported.

It said its members would withhold the latest landing fee increase, due to come into effect next year, and pay the extra amount into a trust fund set up for the action group.

Airport authority officials warned the airlines against withholding any part of its fees or it might detain aircraft landing at Heathrow.

A spokesman for Trans World Airlines, a member of the group, said U.S. State Department negotiations with the British government have failed to settle the issue of cost increases.

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## U.S. GNP Is Up At a Rate of 1%

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The U.S. economy grew at a 1 percent annual rate in the third quarter due chiefly to a sharp rebound in personal spending, the Commerce Department said Friday.

A preliminary report showed the inflation-adjusted value of all goods and services — the real gross national product — rose by \$3.5 billion during the July-September period to an annual rate of \$1.41 trillion. The annual rate is determined by projecting the change in one quarter over a full 12 months.

Before adjusting for inflation, GNP rose 10.2 percent during the quarter, to \$2.58 trillion.

The third-quarter performance contrasted with the record 9.6-percent decline in real GNP in the second quarter and was another indication that the recession may be over.

Final Sales Rise

The department said the turnaround was caused by a 3.7-percent or \$91 billion, increase in final sales after a 10.2 percent decline during the previous three months. A key factor was higher automobile sales, which raised the purchase of durable goods by \$24.5 billion in the third quarter after a decline in the second.

The report is one of the last major economic barometers before the Nov. 4 presidential election. Most economists expected the GNP to register either no movement or a slight increase.

Courtesy Slater, the department's chief economist, said she expects a continued "modest or moderate" recovery in the next six months, although she added that there could be an increase in unemployment from the current 7.5-percent rate but not "much above eight percent."

However, interest rates, although high, should begin to level off or even ease during the remainder of this year and are not sufficient to abort the recovery, she said.

On Thursday, the Federal Reserve Board said manufacturers reported at 75.6 percent of capacity in September, up 0.6 percent from August and the second consecutive monthly increase.

In another sign of economic improvement, the department reported that housing starts rose for the fourth consecutive month in September, climbing 9 percent over August.

Just over two weeks ago, one day after most major banks raised their prime rates to 13.5 percent, Citibank leaptfrogged past them to 14 percent. But no other major banks followed suit.

In the days following Citibank's move, several key government officials — including Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker and President Carter — criticized recent jumps in bank rates.

Treasury Secretary William Miller on Thursday suggested banks lower their lending rates, fearing that new increases could "abort the recovery that is getting underway in the economy." Earlier he had said that a rate of 14 percent was too high.

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Customer Name	Address	City	State	Zip	Phone	Fax	E-Mail	Web Site	Notes
Customer Name	Address	City	State	Zip	Phone	Fax	E-Mail	Web Site	Notes

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem. This involves gathering information about the situation and understanding the needs of the stakeholders involved.















